

Vol. 30

The NOR'WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH



No. 9

THE PIONEER FARM PAPER OF WESTERN CANADA.



Windridge Boy.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

MAY 5, 1911.

John Deere Engine Plows

With Quick Detachable Shares

Insist on an Engine
Plow with the
John Deere
Quick
Detachable Shares.



With Quick Detachable
Shares

Furnished on rod or
moldboard breaker
bottoms or on
stubble bottoms.
Don't waste
the valuable time
of a big plowing outfit
changing shares
the old way.



But one bolt to
remove.
Saves 80 per cent.
of time in
changing Shares



See this bolt
It's the only one you
have to remove



SIZES :

John Deere Little Engine Plow
4 and 6 Bottoms

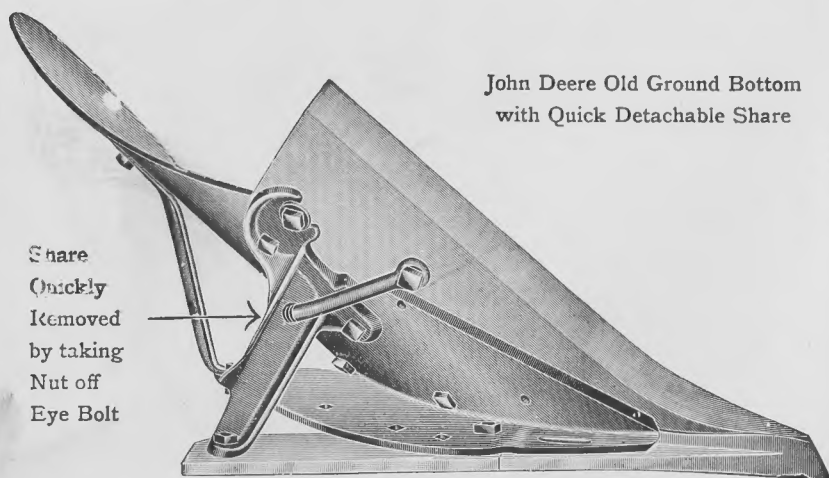
John Deere Jr. Engine Plow
6 and 8 Bottoms

John Deere Sr. Engine Plow
8 and 10 Bottoms

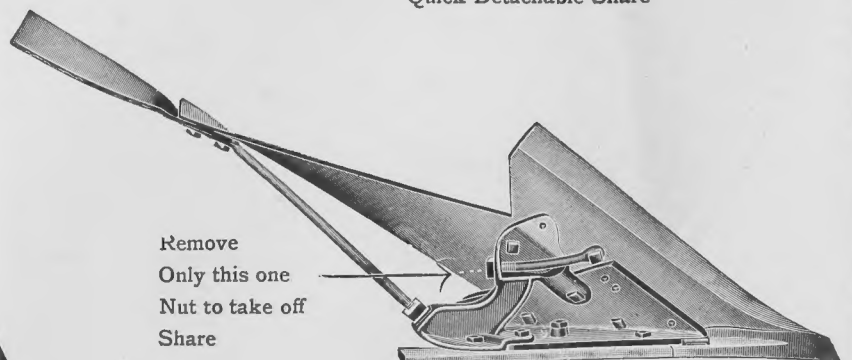
John Deere Big Engine Plow
10, 12 and 14 Bottoms

With Quick Detachable Shares

Ask your John Deere Dealer about these plows, or write us for Engine Plow Book. This book contains all available valuable information on Engine Plowing.



John Deere Old Ground Bottom
with Quick Detachable Share



John Deere Breaker Bottom equipped with
Quick Detachable Share

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

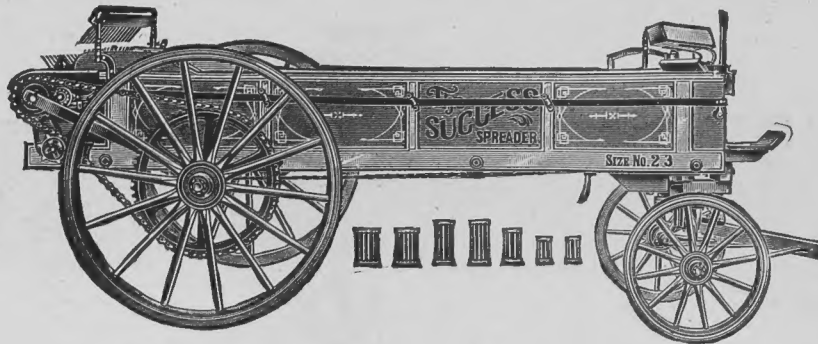
Edmonton

Lethbridge

The Success Manure Spreader

TAKES ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE

Seven Sets of Roller-Bearings settle the matter of Draft.



Frame Made Entirely of Hard Wood — Not Pine



"My Boss has the SUCCESS Spreader"

FOR many years the "SUCCESS" has been considered the typical manure spreader. It was first in the field. It had choice of necessary features. It tested and proved and patented for its own exclusive use all of the worthiest devices. And now it takes another step—a most important step—in advance of all other spreaders.

By its equipment with seven sets of roller-bearings—one set in each wheel, one at each end of spreading cylinder and one in cylinder driving mechanism—there is no question but that the Success

Runs a Horse Lighter than any other Spreader

All 1911 "SUCCESS SPREADERS" will be equipped with these roller-bearings. It is a feature we have been working on for years and its value to spreader users cannot be over estimated. The cold-rolled steel roller-bearings at the same time

Save the Horses and Save the Machine

The roller-bearings do away with all friction and wear in the working parts; they lessen the shocks and strains from driving over rough, uneven ground; the entire machinery runs with less power, consequently with less breakage; they cause the Spreader to run almost as smoothly and evenly as a stationary machine.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

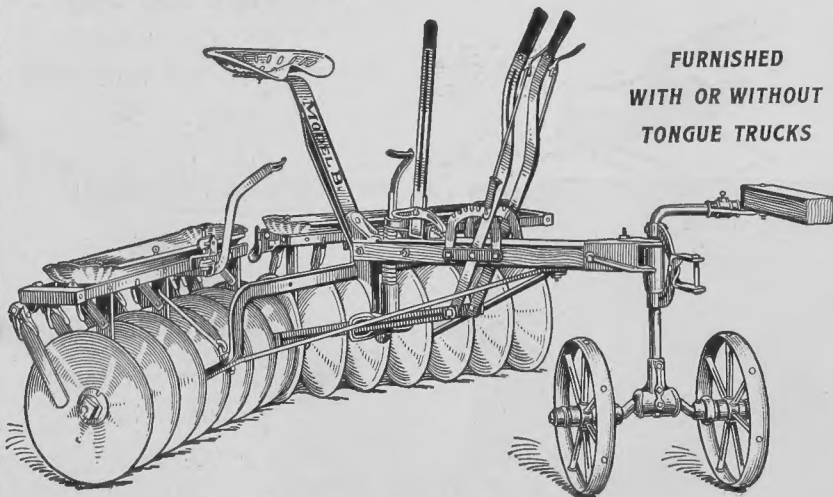


"My Boss has the other fellers"

DISC HARROWS

Deere Model B Disc Harrow

Deere Model K Disc Harrow

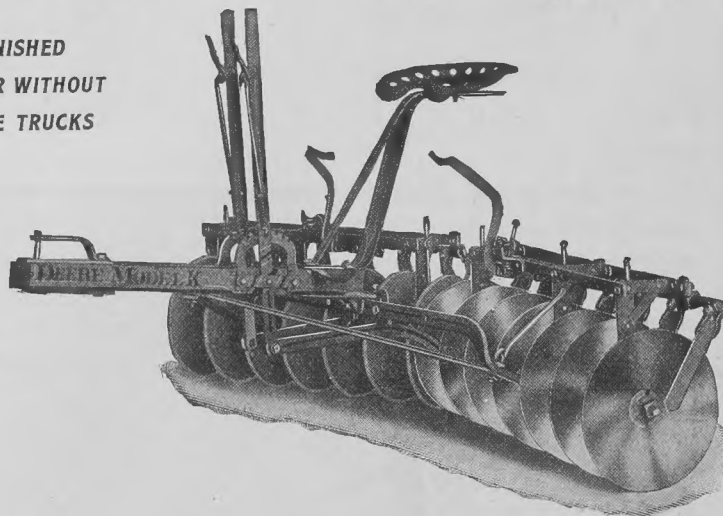


FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

It is the Only Real Flexible Harrow

PROGRESSIVE Farmers know how much more satisfactory our Model "B" Disc Harrow does its work of pulverizing the soil evenly—without skipping rough places in the "middle"—because our Third Lever With Spring Pressure Yoke and controlled draw bars enables you to govern your discs. They can't push up in the centre, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs working through dead furrows or over ridges, always cultivating thoroughly. Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and extra durable construction are: Easy, Double-Spring Seat—High Frame out of dust—Adjustable Disc Scrapers—Lighter Draft, etc.

Write for Catalogue



FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

A STRONG, substantial two-lever harrow, slightly lighter than Model "B," but having many of its points of superiority. The Frame is made from a single piece of heavy steel. The frame bars, crosstrees and braces are all steel, very securely riveted and bolted together.

The Scrapers are of the improved oscillating style, and can be easily removed or replaced. Hard Maple oil-soaked bearings are used on this harrow. Disc Blades are made of the very best quality steel, thoroughly polished and sharpened. Double Angling Levers on this harrow ensure a convenient machine for lapping lands and for hillside work.

Write for Catalogue

Both of the above styles of Disc Harrows are excellent tools to pull behind a John Deere Engine Gang

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

The Fleury Pulverizer

Pulverizes and Packs the Soil

How a Pulverizer Helps

A good seed bed is composed of a fine mellow soil well packed to ensure capillary connection with the subsoil.

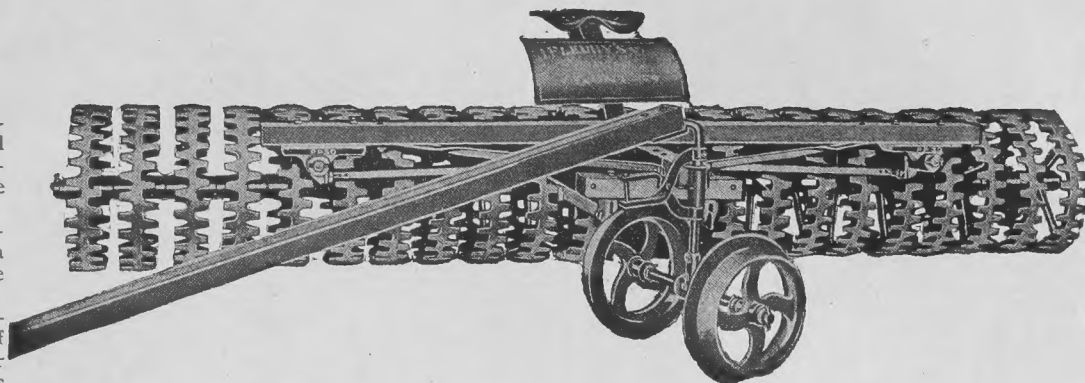
Such a seed bed will produce better crops than a lumpy one of the same chemical composition.

This is why a good pulverizer should be a part of your equipment. Other things being equal it insures better crops.

It is often necessary to plow land when it will break up into large chunks or clods. In such a case, a pulverizer is indispensable for fining the soil.

The fact is, almost any soil is benefited by being pulverized and packed after plowing, regardless of its condition.

Light, loose soils are kept from drifting by being treated in this way.



The Fleury Does the Business

In the first place it is sufficiently heavy for its work—there is no necessity for weighting.

The sections are so constructed that they pulverize all lumps and pack the soil so it is in good seed bed condition. At the same time, it helps to produce a surface mulch which holds moisture.

It does the work of both a pulverizer and a land roller.

Also, this pulverizer is sufficiently flexible to accommodate itself to rolling land.

Besides this, it is very durable. It has bushings that take the wear instead of the wheels. The ends of the wheel hubs are chilled, which reduces the end wear on the wheels.

READ WHAT A FARMER SAYS OF THE FLEURY PULVERIZER "TONGUE TRUCK"

John Deere Plow Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Hamiota, July 8th, 1910

Dear Sirs:—Yours of the 5th inst. to hand re tongue truck for pulverizer, and beg to say it is entirely satisfactory and much easier on the horses than the old style. My man drove the old style pulverizer last year, and he says that the tongue truck makes a wonderful difference to the horses; it apparently is perfectly strong and I think there is not much room for improvement. We packed about 175 acres with it and you can hardly tell it has been used, and I would not buy a pulverizer without a tongue truck at any price after using it with one.

Yours truly,
WM. WRIGHT

These are a few of the excellent features of the FLEURY PULVERIZERS. Ask us for further information. Fleury Pulverizers are made in the following sizes: 16 Section, 1 pole. 22 Section, 1 pole. 22 Section, 2 pole. 24 Section, 2 pole. 22 section, 2 pole, pulley hitch, with double trees. 24 section, 2 pole pulley hitch, with double-trees. 22 section with tongue truck.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

NEW DEAL WAGON

New-Deal Wagon

Is made of air-seasoned lumber.

Is equipped with double collar skein.

Skins are dust-proof, therefore will hold grease longer and run easier than others.

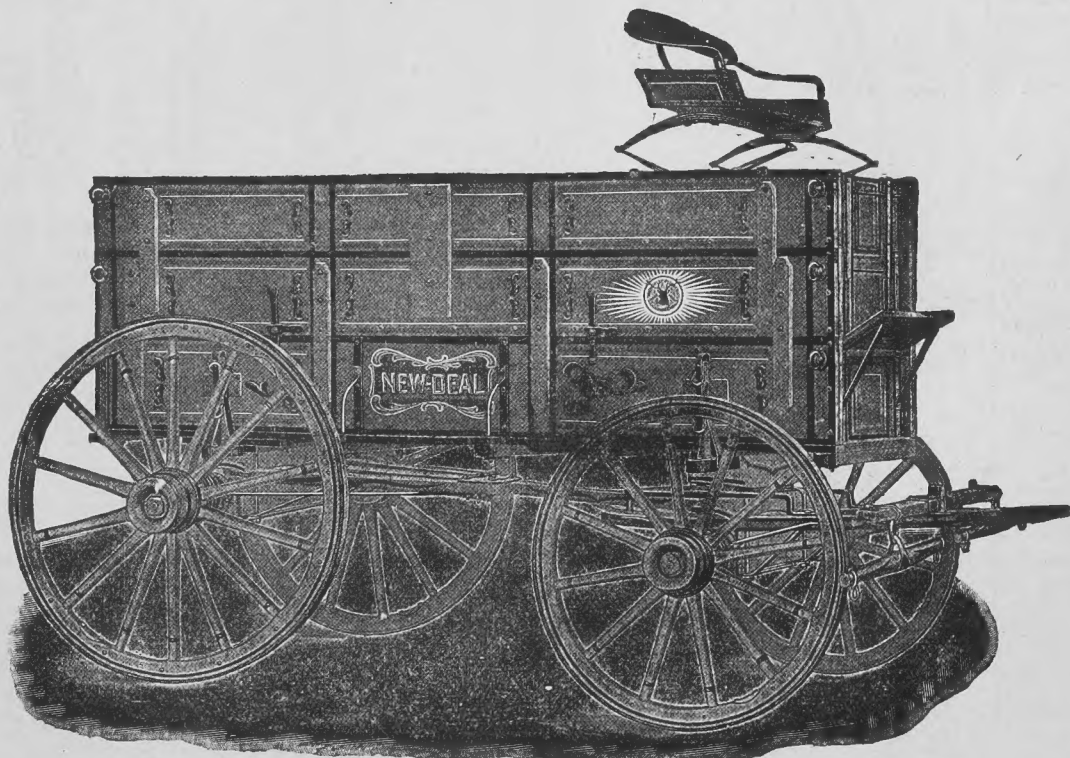
Skins are heavier; bell is longer and larger, taking more axle.

Has riveted grain cleats (not nailed or screwed).

Bottom of box is reinforced both front and rear.

Has clipped gear, both front and rear.

Box is made flax tight



New-Deal Wagon

Spring seat with 3-leaf springs (not single leaf).

Steel bolster stake plates on side of box.

Neck yoke 48 in. long (not 42 in.)

Has trussed tongue, cannot break or warp.

Has channel iron reach really indestructible.

Is extra well painted, striped and finished

Possesses a great many distinctive features of merit.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

CANARIES



Best gift you can offer to any friend and the sweetest companion you can have in your home. Remember, these birds are not common Yellow Whistlers, but real "German Rollers." Any bird I send out I guarantee to be a

"Living Musical Box"

You have never listened to such deep-throated melody and such thrills and runs as these lovely songsters produce, and maintain all day long.

Special Importation of Prize Singers just to hand—many of which are selling at \$8.00 and \$10.00 each.

If you send me \$3.50, I will select the bird for you myself, cage it, with a generous quantity of food and seeds, and will guarantee its safe arrival at your local express office.

With handsome lacquered brass cage, \$1.75 (or with a guard extra at 75c) will complete the outfit. Brass bird Cage and guard \$6.00 inclusive. Full directions for unpacking, caging, feeding and tending birds go with each shipment.

Ask the Nor'-West Farmer what its experience of my shipments have been.

Winnipeg Bird Store
354 Portage Avenue, J. Hirsch, Manager.

A GOOD FARM HARNESS, \$26.50

This Harness is made up of best "Oak Tanned Leather," with great attention to the wearing points and to small details.

We manufacture it ourselves and we "Cater for Repeat Orders."

Bridles three - quarter - inch with short checks to hames. Lines good and stout, 4 foot long selected stock. Pole straps and martingales 1 1/2 inches wide, with wear pieces. Bellybands 1 1/2 inch folded and lay on.

Wide back pads with lined layers returning from trace.

No. 3 varnish bolt hames and three-ply trace running through to heel chains and hand riveted at heel and hame bolt.

Complete with all leather collars. A few Sets only.

Regular \$35.00 for \$26.50

BEER BROS.,
62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

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IT MAKES US THINK!

This is what readers sometimes tell them about the Nor'-West Farmer: It makes them think.

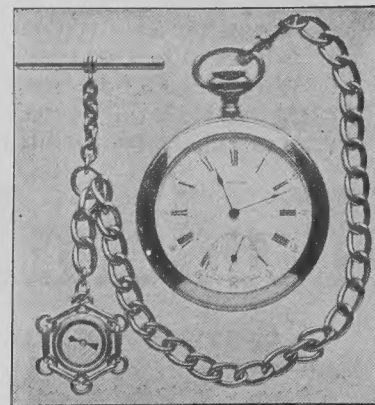
These people do not put forward the statement in any complaining way. They do not object to doing the thinking. Rather, they are glad of anything that will induce them to use their grey matter if the thinking is to be to any good purpose.

Here is the secret of success in every line of life. Success does not come to any man simply according to his weight, or his muscular strength, or his physical endurance. These things count—a little—but it is the effectiveness with which the energy is directed, after all, that is of the greatest importance. Success is really more a matter of the right use of the head than it is of size of biceps. You cannot drive a young man onto the scale, look at the beam, and foretell how successful he will be. But you can predict, with a fair amount of accuracy, that the man of strong, clear, purposeful thought will be a winner in the race of life.

It is our purpose to make men think. We have no sympathy with mental sluggishness. We try to give such instructional reading as will lift men out of ruts and start their ideas running in new grooves. And we try to be sure that the grooves are safe ones. Perhaps we don't always succeed, But we are willing to keep on trying.

And so we are glad when a subscriber tells us that we "make him think."

BEST OF ALL Watch Values



18 Size Gold Filled Case, with 7 Jewel-
Nickel Movements..... \$7.50

The same with 15 Jewels..... \$10.50

18 Size Nickel Case with 7 Jewelled
Movement..... \$5.00

The same with 15 Jewels..... \$8.00
Gold Filled Chain and Compass
\$2.00 extra.

The movements in these high class watches have been specially made for us. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and to replace all defects except breakages.

The case are of superior quality gold filling hand engraved and are warranted to wear as good as gold for many years.

We undertake to replace any case that does not give perfect satisfaction within a reasonable number of years.

Andrew & Co., Ltd.

424 Main St., Winnipeg

Oldest Jewelry House in the City
Established 1875

Bishopric Wall Board



is better and cheaper than lath and plaster. It is applied DRY—Summer or Winter. You yourself can nail it to the studding. It saves labor and time in building construction. Being a non-conductor it saves fuel.

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD is proof against (1) Moisture; (2) Heat; (3) Cold; (4) Wind or Air; (5) Sound; (6) Vermin; (7) Acid, and (8) Fire.

Bishopric Sheathing

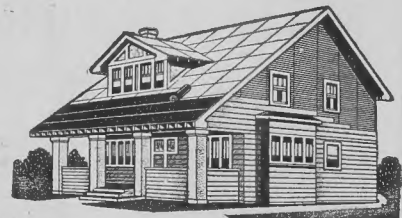


Photo graphic view of house in the construction of which Bishopric Sheathing is used, lath side exposed, and—note above foundation wall—weather boarding nailed over same, insuring a dry interior, warm in Winter and cool in Summer.

BISHOPRIC SHEATHING is made of same materials as Wall Board, but finish is not necessarily so fine. It is of uniform thickness, however, insuring a perfectly even surface when applied. For practical service—protection against heat, cold, dampness, etc., BISHOPRIC SHEATHING is the equal of WALL BOARD and is twenty per cent cheaper.

Write us for prices and samples.

Asphalt Mastic Products Co.

P. O. Box 761 20 Princess Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

FIGURE FARMING COSTS - GET YOUR PENCIL

CANADIAN Farmers who cultivate big tracts know how scarce and high horses are. They don't even pay their board during the cold season; they're soft after loafing all winter and often fail under severe spring work before they get hardened. Likely *you* have been through it all. It's mighty expensive when 25 head of horses cost from \$600 to \$700 from Nov. 15th to April 1st.

Why Not Cut It Out?—When two men and a MODERN FARM HORSE will do the work of six men and 25 to 30 horses—don't pass up the tractor till you've investigated.

Modern Farm Horse



105

Same Price to
Everyone \$2800.00
F.O.B. Portage La Prairie, Man.
45 Horse Power Hart-Parr Tractor.

A New Book—Send for it—just off the press. Its title is "Plowing and Tilling with a MODERN FARM HORSE." It's free. You ought to read it. It's full of figures. Tells how the work of 25 horses and men (in Iowa) cost \$19.57 a day while a MODERN FARM HORSE costs but \$10.16. Both items, of course, would be higher in your section. It compares Hart-Parr Engines with horses and steam rigs.

Save Yourself Useless Worry.—Why bother with a steam tractor? No waits for steam; no water wagons; no expensive fuel and long hauls; no profit-eating force of teams and drivers, no licensed engineers, no freezing, no incrustated tubes, no expensive delays on the job. A MODERN FARM HORSE is 'oil-cooled and cannot freeze; is a self contained power; burns the cheapest distillate or best gasoline; a revolution of the wheel and you're ready. It's safe; no fire anywhere; hay or grain stacks, barns and sheds can't get afire. It develops same tractive effort but is one-third lighter than steamers. It's simple to handle, has very few parts and any man mechanically inclined can succeed with it.

Don't Buy Anything—till you have corresponded with us and read our literature. We have had the widest experience in this line, and our conclusions are considered worthy of deliberate thought when such large amounts of money are to change hands.

Send today for our new book, "Plowing and Tilling with the Modern Farm Horse."

HART-PARR COMPANY
28 Main St. Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.
THE CHAPIN CO., CALGARY, Agents for Alberta.



Add a Car to Your Equipment

BECAUSE to the business farmer and rancher, both in the States and Canada, the automobile has proven itself too valuable to be without. It saves heaps of time and money and labor, as a good car will do many times more work than your best team, and in half the time.

It does more. It brings him closer to the city and keeps him in closer touch with the market and current events. It adds to the comfort of the whole family.

Many farmers and ranchers who own cars to-day, wish they had owned them years ago.

But, before you buy, study the cars and demand proof of their reliability.

These are the Handiest and Most Substantial Cars Built

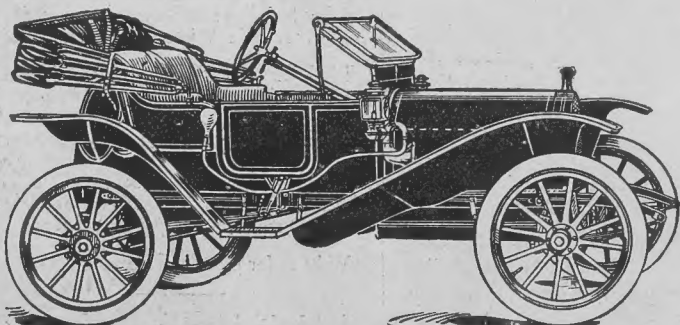
THE REO holds the unchallenged world's record for its class in the national reliability contests of the American Automobile Association, including the Glidden Tours of 1905, 1907 and 1908.

No other motor car, regardless of price, has shown a more consistent and steady going record. From New York to San Francisco a 1911 Reo "4-30" lowered the previous world's record of a \$6,000 4-cylinder car by nearly five days. New York to Los Angeles a Reo lowered the previous world's record by two weeks.

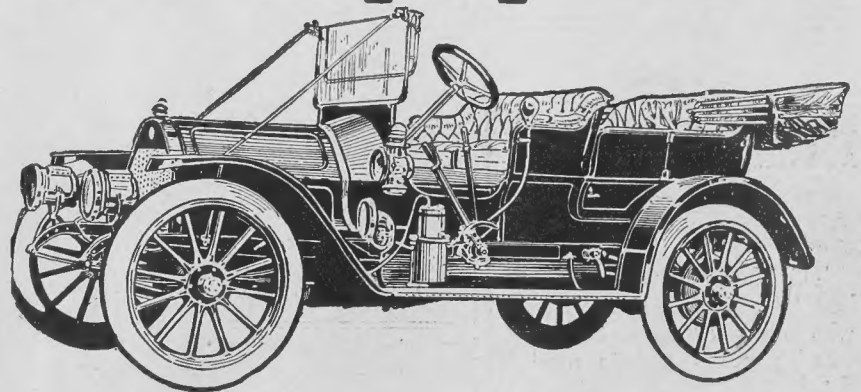
THE REO is the only car that ever made a double transcontinental run under its own power, from New York to San Francisco.

It also lowered the world's record by 10 minutes in Mountain Climbing; also World's Record two-cylinder Non-Stop Run; World's Record two-cylinder Touring Cars; World's Five mile Middle Weight Record.

THE REO not only towers high above every car in its class, but it also shines among cars that sell for more than double the Reo's price.



Hupmobile Fore-Door Runabout



Reo Fore-Door Touring Car

THE HUPMOBILE This car is guaranteed for life and has all the advantages of the much more expensive. It has built its good name for the trustworthiness that means the maximum of service for the minimum of cost, because it expresses the highest ideals of automobile building as truly as the cars of greatest price and largest size.

THE OLDSMOBILE Let us demonstrate its really wonderful long stroke engine; its power, silence, range of speed and flexibility of control; the luxurious riding qualities, produced by a combination of features working harmoniously together; the large wheels and tires; more efficient; more durable and easier riding than any others; the almost automatic reliability of the motor, and the great durability of the whole car.

THE PEERLESS Under stress of hard service the Peerless maintains a smooth and uninterrupted action. It is the last word in motor perfection.
COLUMBUS ELECTRIC The most efficient Electric made.

**REO COMMERCIAL MOTOR WAGONS
AND KELLY (FRAYER-MILLER) TRUCKS**

NOTE—We always have the most complete facilities for keeping in close touch with customers with any part for any car. Write for catalogue and printed matter about the car you are interested in.

Joseph Maw & Co., Ltd., — Distributors —
Winnipeg, Man.

The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol 30. No. 9.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 5, 1911.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Cattle Feeding Profitable.

Good Beef coming from the Moose Mountain Country—Keen Demand and good Prices for Well Finished Stuff—A Change in Farming Methods needed—Methods of a well known Stockman.

Six years ago there were few cattle being fed in southern Saskatchewan. The same condition existed three years ago. This winter there have been all too few cattle in Saskatchewan feed lots but in the country south of the Moose Mountains many car loads of choice butcher cattle will find their way to the butcher's block. Perhaps 350 head of grain fed cattle will be shipped out of Arcola before the middle of May. As many or more will be loaded at Manor, while Carlyle, Kisby and the other points in that stretch of excellent

and without shrink. That was above the current Winnipeg quotations. If Winnipeg wants this good beef she will have to bid up or else continue bringing in cars of dressed meat from Toronto. Perhaps she will have to do both.

A few days ago the writer stood on the railway platform at Arcola watching two loading operations. Cars of grain were being loaded in the one case and cars of fat steers in the other. It was a case of grain shipping in both instances, but it was measured differently as it went into the two cars. It

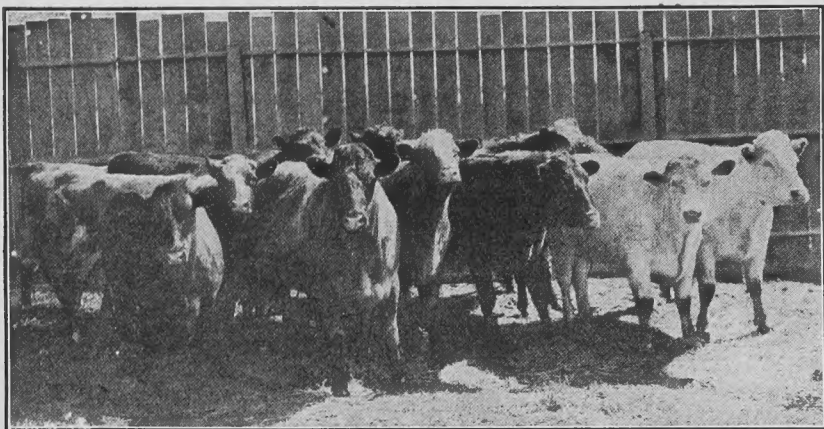


Grain fed steers on farm of W. S. Hislop, Arcola, Sask. Average weight 1355 lbs., weighed up at Arcola at \$6.25 per cwt., without shrink.

Shorthorn blood was most in evidence, and the writer was told that the breeding and quality of these was representative of the few hundred head being fed along the Moose Mountain section of the C.P.R. Whether right or not, the roans looked the best. Their thick backs and deep sides bespoke many juicy tenderloin, sirloin and porterhouse steaks, the kind that appear on cafe bills of fare at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per. The whole bunch was going to Winnipeg at

for good and poor quality stuff. But that is quite another question, and not to be discussed here.

Arcola is 253 miles from Winnipeg. "How long will it take to land your shipment in Winnipeg?" we asked one of the shippers. "We should make it in 15 hours, and sometimes do, but it is just as likely to be 30 hours," and in answering thus his face wore somewhat the expression of an interrogation mark. The run might be made at the rate of



Three hundred head of grain fed cattle will be shipped from Arcola this spring. These 12 head (eleven steers and one cow), fed by Jno. Hislop, were sold for \$6.00 per cwt., weighed at Arcola Stock Yards on April 10. Average weight 1315 pounds. Their ration since the first of November has been barley chop and wheat straw.



An important adjunct to the cattle feeding business. Mr. Bryce bought this manure spreader last year and says it is the most valuable piece of machinery on his farm. While the fields are drying for the harrows and seeders, manure from the cattle sheds is being spread on the pasture fields, Western rye grass and brome mixed, seeded at the rate of 14 lbs. per acre. Pure bred Clydesdale mares draw the spreader.

the prices named above. We do not know what they were sold for at Winnipeg, but we do know that the shippers did not deserve to lose. They had paid a long price for good cattle. It was the kind of cattle that Winnipeg people want at this season of the year. Winnipeg consumers, or any others, do not object to paying for good beef, but if they pay the price they want the beef. We have often thought our buyers do not make enough distinction in prices

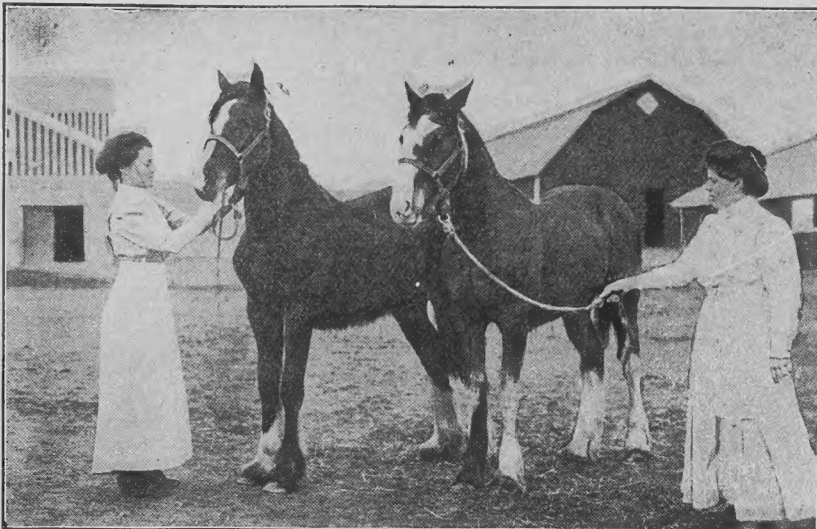
15 or 18 miles per hour or a speed of only 8 miles per hour might be attained. The steers might shrink 50 pounds apiece or they might shrink 100 pounds each. The loss per head in shrinkage might be \$3.00 or it might be \$6.00. Things terrestrial are all more or less uncertain, but few things on this earth are more less certain than is the time to ship stock over 253 miles of Western railway. Equally uncertain seem to be the profits of the live stock shipper. But



These 45 steers will net their owners, W. H. Bryce & Sons, around \$3,800. They have doubled in value since the first of November, due to the barley chop and wheat straw that they have eaten, and the increased demand for well fattened beef at this time of year.

farming country lying south of the range of hills known as the Moose Mountains will deliver their full proportionate quota. Last year one of the best shipments of grain fed steers that has ever been seen on the Winnipeg markets was fed in the Arcola district. The same statement might apply this year were it not for the fact that other western cities are also after well fattened beef even stronger than is Winnipeg. Winnipeg buyers must compete with the demand from Regina, Moose Jaw and other points west. The feeders are independent, those that can hold. They know good heavy beef will be worth \$6.50 per cwt. before summer is over. If he driver wants them at that figure he can drive them out of the lot; if not, they stay. Another buyer will soon be along. The writer stood in a feed yard at Arcola on the eleventh day of April and saw a Regina buyer take an option on a bunch of more than two car loads of steers at \$6.50 per cwt., to be weighed at the local stock yards,

was straight oats and barley in the one case; also oats and barley and wheat straw in the other, but in the form of ripe steers walking up the loading chutes into well bedded cars. The oats and barley were worth 22 and 35 cents per bushel, respectively. The steers were worth: 12 head, average weight 1315 lbs., at \$6.00 per cwt.; 11 head, average weight 1425 lbs., at \$6.25; 8 head, average weight 1355 lbs., at \$6.25; and 18 head, average weight 1110 lbs., at \$5.00. These were not the prices "quoted" but the prices received and the respective cheques should call for the following amounts, viz., \$946.80, \$979.69, \$677.50 and \$1198.50. The farms on which these steers were fed had not raised less wheat last year. The cattle crop was extra, and a very handsome surplus it was. "It is more interesting watching them load stock than grain," remarked Mr. W. H. Bryce. We agreed without argument. Over in the yards were a well finished lot of high grade steers. We went over to investigate.



Mr. Bryce's girls and two of the Clydesdale yearlings.

AFFLUENCE AND LEISURE

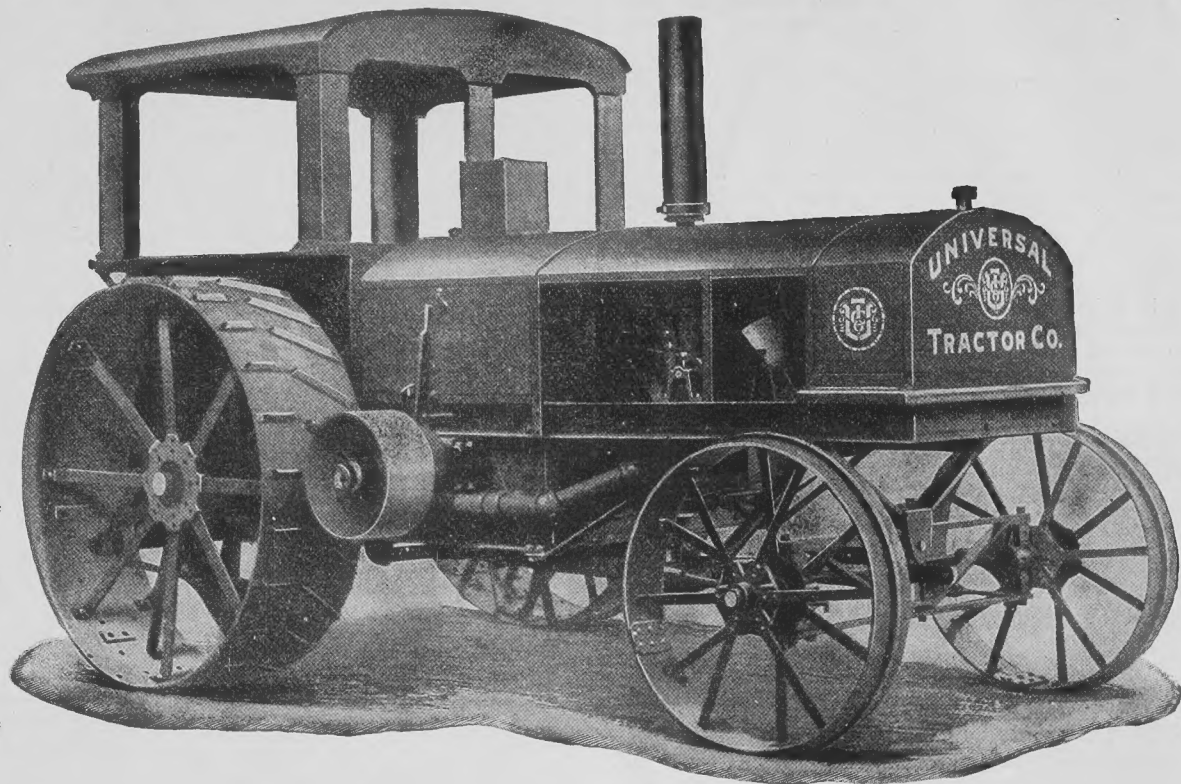
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The World's Bread Producers

is assured to every reader of this announcement who will work by the clock of the 20th century; who is not content to mark time by the methods of his grandfathers and will be satisfied with nothing short of the latest and best the genius of his own day has produced.


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Word

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Stroke. Speed
500 Revolutions.




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40 Horse Break
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10,500 Pounds.

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Get to know about this world's record engine. The information may mark the turning point of your life, from debt and drudgery to opulence and ease.

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Cost of the work done is far below that of horse power and it will do work that horses dare not attempt. Not a cent to pay for "feed" when "THE UNIVERSAL" is not working.

Ready at the instant for the longest day's work, and as fresh at the end as when it started. It means 40 horses in one.

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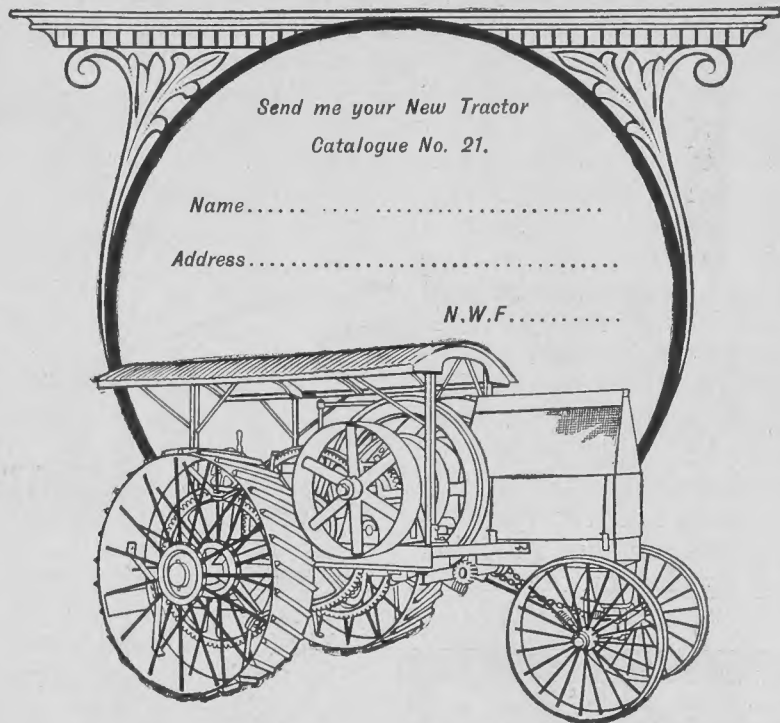
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General Points of Merit

Simplicity. In the design of the Fairbanks-Morse Tractor we have eliminated every unnecessary part, our aim being to make the most simple engine possible, consistent with economy, and great pulling power. This simplicity makes our engine very easy to control, and maintain in perfect working condition.

Accessibility. All parts on the Fairbanks - Morse Tractor are made readily accessible for inspection and adjustment. The engine is well protected from dust, but all coverings have large openings allowing ample space through which to reach all bearings, etc.

Durability. In building the Fairbanks-Morse Tractor we have aimed to produce an engine that would give efficient and economical service over a long period of years—an engine that would be a paying investment to the purchaser. With this result in view we used our simple slow speed engine. An examination of the parts entering into its construction will demonstrate the fact, that all essential features for long life are to be found in our engines. Slow engine speeds means little friction and easy adjustment with minimum wear. Our special steel gears mean strength and wearing qualities. In a word FAIRBANKS-MORSE ENGINES ARE BUILT TO LAST.

Safety. In using a Fairbanks-Morse Plowing or Threshing engine you are insuring yourself against loss from fire or explosion. We use a special pump fuel feed (approved by Board of Fire Underwriters) and with our ignition system there is no possibility of fire from the engine. This point will be appreciated by those who have seen crops destroyed by fire started by the sparks from a steam engine, and those who have seed the awful damage done by boiler explosion. Our patented starting device removes all danger in starting the engine. This is an exclusive feature found only on Fairbanks-Morse engines.

Economy. Our engines have always been noted for economy, and to-day the fuel consumption is the lowest consistent with load carried. This is due to exclusive and patented features of design.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited

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that again is another question. Feeding steers, however, worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. in the fall and selling them at \$6.00 to \$6.25 per cwt. in April after they had gained 250 pounds over their fall weight should be a profitable transaction.

This same Mr. Bryce mentioned above is one of the biggest feeders in the Arcola district. His neighbors are feeders too. He is best known as "Scotty" Bryce and when his name is connected with Doune Lodge Clydesdales every live stock man in the West knows who we are talking about. At Doune Lodge, Clydesdales are considered to be about the best four-footed animals yet created, but this natural instinct does not entirely place all other classes of domestic animals outside the pale of agricultural consequence. Here is where the cattle come in. There were 45 head of good grade Shorthorn steers rising three years old, on grain feed at Doune Lodge all winter. Practically all of them were bought up—some as yearlings and some as two-year-olds. Last fall they were worth from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. and would probably weigh around 1150 pounds apiece. Roughly speaking, Mr. Bryce valued them at \$40.00 per head. At time of writing, April 11, they are worth \$85, more than double their value last fall.

Those, indeed, were Mr. Bryce's words: "I double my money." This is the way it works out. Last November these steers would weigh, say, 1150 pounds; 1150 lbs. at \$3.50 (conservative) per cwt. figures out at \$40.05. Mr. Bryce does not propose to sell until he gets \$6.50, and he'll get it. These steers will now average near 1350 lbs. This at \$6.50 per cwt. makes \$87.75, so we were safe in saying \$85.00. This matter of getting \$6.50 is not merely supposition. We are not violating any confidence in saying that he gave a man a week's option on the entire lot at that price the afternoon we were at the farm. Here is better than 100 per cent. profit. How was it done? We'll tell.

Barley chop and wheat straw did it. Also a good feeding barn, plenty of water and a liking for the business were

other prominent factors. They have been fed cheaply. The barley was worth 35 cents; it matters little whether any value is placed on the wheat straw or not. On most farms no value is attached to it. The feeding barn is 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. The cattle are not tied but allowed to run free, their space being perhaps 30 feet wide by 100 feet long. On either side of the building runs a sort of alley way, say, 10 feet wide. Between these two ways is the 30-foot space in which the cattle run. On one side they are fed wheat chaff and straw and on the other is a row of feed troughs in which they get their barley chop, all they will eat now. Near the end of November or first of December the grain feeding was begun, each steer getting about 5 lbs. of chop per day. They are let out for water twice a day, good weather and bad. This is almost the whole story in so far as the feeding work goes.

But there are other things to consider in connection with cattle feeding. Farmers around Arcola have been winter feeding to a greater or lesser extent for about five years now. They have not lost money, and the past two years, especially, feeding has proven very profitable. "People in the grain growing country will have to come to mixed farming," says Mr. Bryce. "We've got to do it to keep up the fertility of our

land, and, besides, there's money in it. It provides against extreme loss in a year of frozen wheat or otherwise poor crops." The day of our visit to Doune Lodge Mr. Bryce had two men hauling manure from the cattle shed onto a big brome and rye grass pasture field near the house. The manure spreader had been used rather much all winter and "it is the best implement I've got on the farm," remarked our host.

Mr. Bryce has a big farm, some thirteen quarter sections, about a section and a half of which he cultivates. The rest is pasture land. He has no shortage of farm help. Neither have his neighbors who go in for stock raising. Men are needed all winter to look after the stock and when spring and seeding time comes around there is almost enough of the ordinary force to put the crop in and care for it. The manure goes onto the land, which is thus getting richer and not poorer as the years go by. The buildings at Doune Lodge are more commodious than would be needed on a smaller farm, but any person driving through the country would see more good farm buildings in the Arcola district per farming population than in almost any other section of the West.

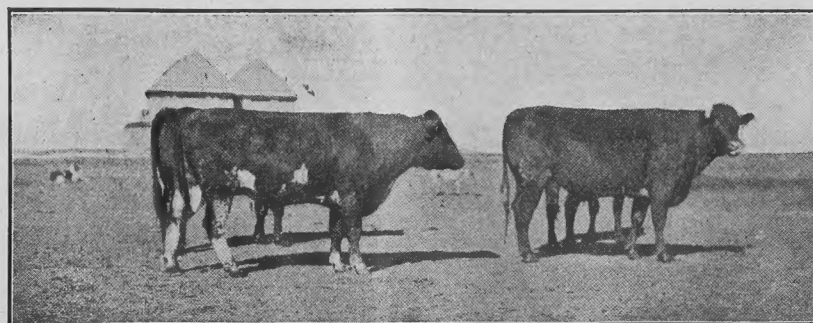
The change in farming methods which has occurred in this district during the past few years is representative of a movement which must take place in

other sections. Cheap cattle in the fall will either drive men out of the cattle business or into feeding. Under present methods of marketing there is little hope for higher prices. Keeping the feeders on the farms will bring a change. There will not then be the big annual market glut every fall. Much coarse feed that is now wasted will be profitably consumed, the farms will be enriched and also the farmers. "There has been no money in cattle," farmers tell us. That may be true. But it is not always well to be calling up the past. Feeders made money last year and they are making money this year. Ask Mr. Bryce if there is money in feeding cattle, ask the Hislops, ask Mr. Lees, and others, all of the Arcola district. Money is not made by rushing a lot of half-fat stockers to market in the fall. A ration of barley chop and good straw for four or five months during the winter will work a wonderful change.

Arranging for the Weed Convention.

The convention and short course for municipal noxious weeds inspectors, to be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College from June 13th to 16th, promises to be largely attended from all parts of the province. The railway companies are assisting in the work by giving special rates over their lines, and the College not only gives free tuition but it also provides lunch free to those taking the course. The idea of co-operation among the farmers in their efforts to combat the noxious weeds evil in our province, is gaining ground, and should have the hearty support of every land-owner in Manitoba. The work of the Agricultural College in the matter of educating the farmer along the lines mentioned, should commend itself to every municipal council in the province.

Disk the land being held for fallowing. This will start weeds to be killed later.



Some of the best ones in Mr. Bryce's feed lot.

Cockshutt Plows Are Always a Step Ahead in Worth, Work and Wear

See
the
Cockshutt
Dealer
Now

Fine, fast work is done with the "Beaver" Riding Gang, because slanted furrow wheels take the side-pressure off moldboard. These furrow wheels, and the land wheel have large dust-proof bearings for easy running. The pole is connected with both furrow wheels and side draft is avoided. Long, spring-lift hand lever operates raising of plows at land ends.



**Beaver
Gang**

are fitted for sod or stubble plowing. Anybody can handle the "Beaver" owing to the simple adjustments and automatic high quality of work it does. For this long service and dependable riding gang, see the Cockshutt Dealer or write us for the Plow Catalogue, which gives full details.

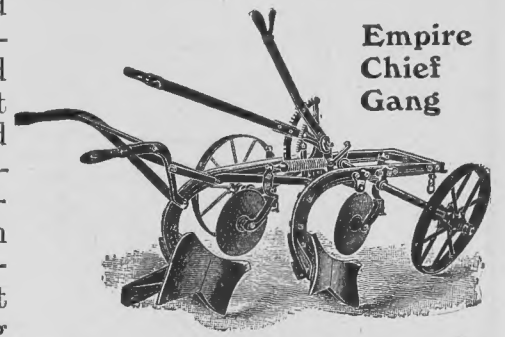
This makes a convenient, quickly handled plow that will do the work.

The famous "S12" bottoms are fitted to "Beaver" Gangs, giving them excellent working capacity and long wear.

Attached to strong but light steel frame with unbreakable standards, these "Beaver" Gangs

Heavy high-carbon steel beams to which the plows are directly connected make the "Empire Chief" Walking Gang Plow strong and serviceable, without liability to break down or clog in trashy land. The handles are attached to rear beam, and long levers make handy adjustment during actual plowing, if necessary. The lever bearings and quadrants are of large size, and the furrow-wheel lever has helping spring. The furrow wheel bears in the corner of the furrow, and is slanted to prevent rising in side of furrow, and set in such a way that it hugs the furrow wall and automatically cuts a furrow of full width. All-steel 12-in. bottoms with soft-center steel moldboards and the heaviest shares on any walking gang plow on the market.

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**Empire
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The rear plow has a heavy slip heel on the land side, adjustable for wear of shares. See the Cockshutt Dealer about this "Empire Chief" Plow.

It is one of the most popular and dependable walking gangs on the market and perfectly suited to Western plowing.

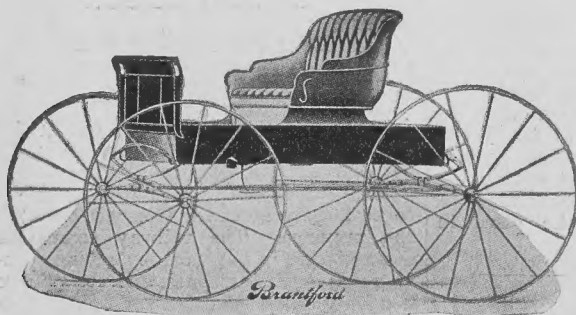
Do You Need a Good Buggy? See the Cockshutt Dealer

The finest buggies are "Brantfords," and Cockshutt agents sell them.

Here are two buggies and a driving wagon with the new auto seat that is so graceful, and with Bailey Body loops and piano finish.

These are Brantford Buggies.

This means, aside from style, best XXX hickory shafts, steel axles, arch or drop type, and finest leather or leather and cloth trimmings.



415—Auto Seat, Bailey Loops



216—Auto Seat, Bailey Loops

These Brantford shafts are accident proof.

They have lock-heel braces that follow bend of shaft, and are solid pressed steel.

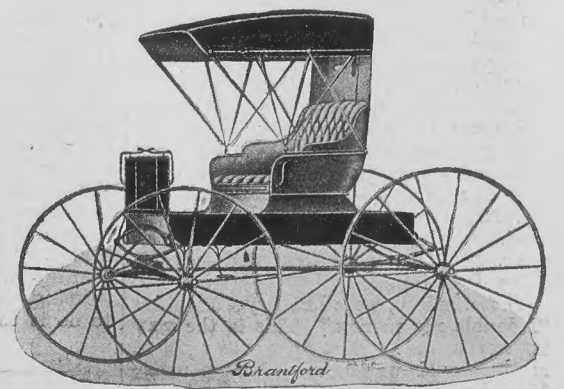
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No welded ironwork on Brantford Buggy shafts.

Shaft irons twice the standard strength.

See the Cockshutt agent's assortment and get the Buggy Book.

You cannot bank on a better assortment or more popular and modern up-to-date models.



219—Auto Seat, Bailey Loops

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A Day at the Lethbridge Farm.

Some Observations by the Way.

There are few busier people just now than the superintendents of the Experimental Farms. At the Lethbridge Farm on April 12 we found Mr. Fairfield "up to his neck" in work, but not too busy to point out and explain what the Dominion Department of Agriculture is attempting to do in the way of investigational and demonstration work in field, garden and orchard crops for the Southern Alberta farmer.

These farms all over the West, and all over Canada for that matter, are doing good work. But there is one big fault to be found with this branch of the Federal Government's activities. This fault strikes out plainly every time we chance to visit one of the farms. The fault is simply that there are not enough farms of this kind. More are being established, however, and Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has announced his intention of still further adding to the list. In view of this fact, perhaps we should not make the above criticism.

The farm at Lethbridge comprises 400 acres and, as most of our readers probably know, both dry-land and irrigation farming is carried on. There are indeed few men in the West that would fill the position of Superintendent better than does W. H. Fairfield. He knows the conditions of Southern Alberta thoroughly and appreciates the complexity of the problems which the farmers there will have to face in the future. It is his ambition to help solve these problems. If every Alberta farmer who is surrounded with conditions similar to those prevailing at Lethbridge could visit this farm now, he would be dollars better off. Farmers can ill afford to experiment. It is a costly business as too many know, to their sorrow. The government is attempting to do some experimenting for them at Lethbridge and many valuable results have already been secured.

Some of the Things We Saw.

Winter wheat sown near the first of September looked better than other fields sown both earlier and later. That is a fact rather well established. The best looking fields were also those sown at the rate of about one bushel of seed per acre, this in spite of dry-farming advice about the value of thin seeding. Thinner seeding than one bushel of seed per acre did not look so well. Also, those fields that were seeded heavier, up to two bushels per acre or more, had thicker stands than is good for best results.

Some of the winter wheat fields were being harrowed and some not. Mr. Fairfield is non-committal as regards the advantages of harrowing grain after it is up. The harrows were tearing out some

plants and the harrowed fields did not look so bright at the time as those left alone, but we surmise that they will look better later on. Last year was very dry in the Lethbridge district, which resulted in a very short crop. During the months of March, April, May, June and July there was a total precipitation of only 1.85 inches as compared with a normal rainfall during these months of 8 or 9 inches. Last fall there was plenty of rain, however, with lots of snow during the winter, and snow and rain this spring. The winter wheat that was snowed last fall is looking fine now and prospects are most favorable for a good crop. But on account of the dry season last year, the moisture does not extend down so far as it would otherwise. For the first

good growth in the fall as the winter wheats and in every instance the plants had winter killed. While going over the farm we examined several of these volunteer stools and did not find a single live one. The tops were brown and the roots were dead.

Some work is being done in trying to grow fall barley. For the most part it has been a failure. The plants have not proven hardy enough to stand the winters.

Our readers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan would be greatly interested in the alfalfa fields. They are starting off nice and green now. Last year the irrigated fields yielded around five tons per acre. Ordinarily the dry land alfalfa will yield somewhat less than two tons per acre. Mr. Fairfield is most enthusiastic over the alfalfa proposition on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta. The alfalfa yields well, is of good quality, and cannot be surpassed as a feed for sheep and cattle. There is a fine flock of sheep not far from the farm

ONE OF THE DANGERS OF AN EARLY SPRING.

An early and uninterrupted spring brings with it the temptation to sow grain on land that should be held for summer fallow, for grass seeding and for corn and green fodder crops. Especially is it likely to curtail the summer fallow. One may easily make a mistake in this connection. A field that is very weedy and requires thorough cleaning, should never be seeded to wheat just because there is time enough left to sow the crop. Also keep in mind the necessity of storing moisture for the crops of 1912. Soil moisture is an exceedingly important consideration. Plan to get it for next year by holding enough land out of crop this year. Don't be stampeded by a favorable seeding time.

foot or so there is plenty of moisture. The grain is making good use of that now, but should the season turn dry from this time on this dampness would soon be exhausted, and there would be little moisture below to draw on. So it seems that a good mulch on the surface would be very valuable at this time in bottling up the moisture in the first foot of soil. Harrowing the fields now will do this. But in this harrowing there is also the danger of pulverizing the soil too much, thereby encouraging drifting. As with all farming operations, there is the greatest need for the use of judgment when it comes to harrowing grain. There is no fixed rule that will apply in all cases.

There was little, if any, winter killing of winter wheat in any of the fields. In fact, a rather careful examination of several portions of several fields did not reveal a single dead plant. The abundant moisture of last fall caused the germination of considerable spring wheat that had been sown in the spring and did not sprout on account of the dry weather. There was also other volunteer spring wheat. These had made as

that have been fattened on alfalfa hay and nothing else. The hay is as bright and green as when it was cut. Alfalfa on dry land is not nearly so successful as it is where water can be turned on. Three cuttings are taken each year, when irrigated. Mr. Fairfield has used all the different strains of alfalfa that are recommended and, where plenty of water is used, finds little difference in the yields. Dairying and sheep feeding in Southern Alberta should be a bonanza business when alfalfa hay can be grown at the rate of five tons per acre. Farmers are each year taking more interest in the growing of this legume. This is shown to some extent, at least, in the fact that last year there were 130 requests for alfalfa soil, which is supplied free by the farm for the inoculation of new fields.

At this farm the correct principles of irrigation are well demonstrated. Irrigation will occupy a larger place in the affairs of the farmer of Southern Alberta in the future than has been the case in the past. It is a somewhat advanced step over the methods used either on dry land or in the humid sections. The

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Paid up Capital - - - \$ 1,000,000
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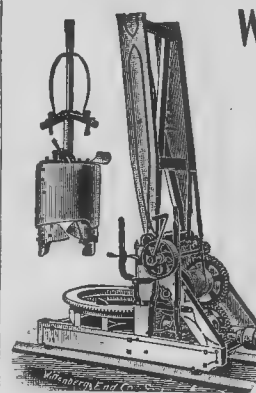


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Pump water,
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Write to-day for catalogue, giving full description, guarantee and price.

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For Catalog write to
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Factory:

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Some of the Clydesdales at the Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Calgary.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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MY NAME IS

SAWYER-MASSEY



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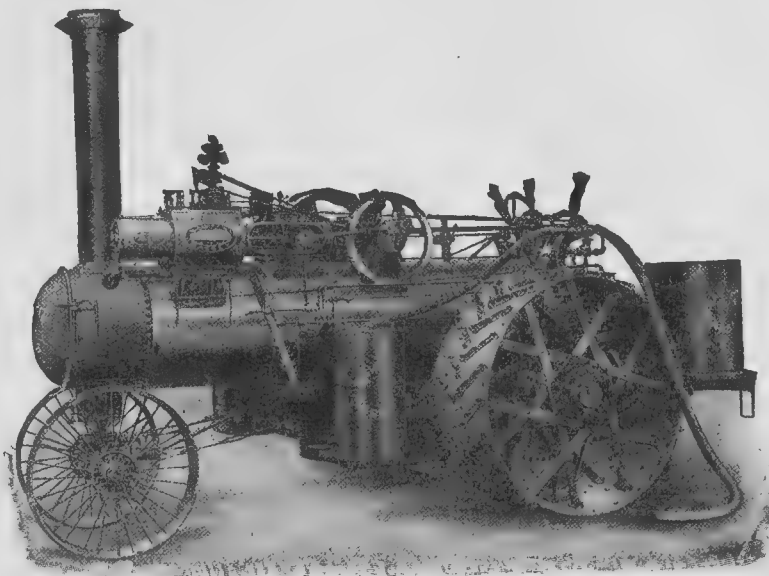
I have done great things in the past. I have helped many men to win success and prosperity.

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of my ability to do still greater things, I have been acclaimed the

LEADER

of all traction-engines used in agriculture, or for haulage and belt work of any description.



I am built in five sizes : 22, 25, 27, 30 and 32 h.p.

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I have led men to a point of success they could never have reached without my aid.

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of my design, scientific construction and unsurpassed workmanship, my absolute reliability is now acknowledged upon every hand as a

Plowing Engine, and where perfect service and fuel economy count, there is nothing to touch me.

Are You Seeking an Investment?

No farmer, thresherman or contractor in Western Canada can make a greater "hit" or bank on a more secure and profitable investment than by putting his money on me.

I am a positive money maker in any capacity in which power service may be employed.

In 1911 vast areas of raw land will have to be broken, plowed and seeded.

Great things are expected in the making of good roads.

I am ready for you and can do ALL your work easily, perfectly, and DO IT WHEN YOU WANT IT, leaving you a wide margin to help your neighbors and work for the municipality. Finally

MY PRICE IS EASILY WITHIN YOUR REACH!

I can help you. Write quick for any particulars you may want to my people.

Sawyer-Massey Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

THE HARROW IN THE POTATO FIELD.

The harrow is one of the best friends of the potato grower. This is especially the case in this country where farm laborers display so little personal attachment for the hoe handle. After the potatoes are planted use the harrow frequently until the potato stalks have grown four or five inches above ground. This may destroy a few potato plants, but it will also kill a tremendous army of weeds, and so make subsequent hoeing easy. It will also prevent the formation of a crust on the surface of the ground and assist greatly in the storing of moisture. Especially, should the harrow be used as soon as the surface of the ground has dried sufficiently after a rainfall. Harrow the potato patch frequently.

Experimental Farm at Lethbridge can be of great assistance to the new, as well as the older, settlers if they will only make use of it. There is a right time and a wrong time to use the water and altogether a great deal to be learned in connection therewith.

We were greatly interested in the apple orchard. The sensible thing has been done in the first place in planting a shelter belt of cottonwood and caragana about the ground intended for the trees. Where the wind blows as it does in most places in the West this protection is necessary. Mr. Fairfield not only has a shelter belt about the orchard but also one surrounding the farm. The chill, bleakness and dreariness, as well as the heat of summer, which is so prominent a feature of many prairie homes, would be greatly relieved by similar plantations. If a visit to the Experimental Farms would do nothing else but convince some of our western farmers of the value of a wind break it would be time and money well spent.

In this orchard is planted a great variety of apple trees, including Hybernals, Duchess and other standard varieties. A number of Prof. Macoun's hybrid varieties are also included. Mr. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Farm at Ottawa, has for a number of years been working with the wild Siberian crab apple and certain hardy Russian apple varieties, crossing the two, in an attempt to get an apple tree that will be hardy in the western provinces as well as other northerly portions of the Dominion. A considerable number of the best strains of these hybrid trees have been planted in the Lethbridge Farm. All have proved hardy. Only one tree was found to be dead, and it had been injured in the cultivation of the orchard, or otherwise. What the future has in store for orcharding in Southern Alberta is yet to be determined. There is every reason, however, to believe that the people of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will some day raise a good deal of fruit, aside from berries. It may come sooner in Alberta than in the other provinces.

Different people visiting these farms will be impressed with different features of the work. We have here mentioned a few of the things that seemed of most interest to the writer. Shortly previous to our visit Mr. Fairfield had mailed his report for the past year to the Central Farm at Ottawa. Along with the reports from the superintendents of the other farms, this will be published and made available for distribution to all, free of charge. Every farmer should have one. By writing to Ottawa any farmer may have his name placed on their regular mailing list and will then receive these reports every year as they are published, also much other valuable literature and man- bulletins. Mr. Fairfield as well as each other Farm Superintendent, has a separate mailing list. This is for the purpose of sending out reports of the Lethbridge Farm only, or any other farm as the case might be. Every farmer in Alberta may also have his name placed on this provincial list free of charge, when he will receive all of the Lethbridge reports.

Demand for Marquis Wheat.

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa reports that "the demand for Marquis, the new early ripening spring wheat of high quality, which has been so successful in the Northwest has been phenomenal."

Small Versus Large Seed Potatoes.

C. R. Waldron, in his 3rd Annual Report of Dickinson Sub-Station, North Dakota.

In 1908 a trial was made in the use of small and large seed. It was found for that year that when large tubers were planted (using about 35 bushels of seed per acre), the value per acre of the crop, less the cost of seed, was about twice as large as was the value of the crop when small tubers were used for seed, planted at the rate of about 5 bushels per acre.

The same experiment was repeated in 1910. The Vermont Gold Coin was used in this trial. The large tubers used for seed were very large, and many of the small tubers were large enough for cooking. A third plot was planted as a check plot, using cut pieces for seed. The following table gives some of the results:—

Comparative Value of Large and Small Potato Tubers for Seed.

Tubers.	Seed per Acre— Bushels.	Weight of Seed— —Ounces.	Stalks per Hill.	Total Yield per Acre Bushels.	Per Cent Mar- ketable	Value of Acre of Crop less cost of seed
Small	13.6	2.0	3.5	88.9	92.3	\$ 80.32
Large	76.5	12.0	9.9	162.3	92.4	130.20
Cut	9.4	1.5	2.8	115.7	96.0	109.36

The tubers were valued at thirty cents per bushel at planting time, and at one dollar per bushel at digging time. The spring price was the very highest obtainable, while in the fall potatoes were being retailed at \$1.50 per bushel. For conditions of 1910 the very large amount of seed used is seen to be justified. No allowance is made for the increased cost of planting or for the increased cost of digging and marketing, but, making a generous allowance for these items, the heavy seeding would still show excellent profits.

It is very well known that the increased sowing of potato seed will increase the yield, but it is often a question to what extent the heavy seeding can be carried at a profit. In the spring of 1910 potatoes were a drug on the market. Many farmers could not sell what they had on hand. With such a condition it is always wise to sow an abundance of seed. The seed costs but a little, the heavy seeding will produce an increased yield, and as a general rule potatoes are a good price in years following low prices.

From the table it is seen that the check plot with cut seed produced a greater yield per acre than the small seed, although the amount of seed used in the check plot was the smallest of the three plots.

The heavy seeding had the greatest number of stalks per hill, but we did not find an appreciably larger percentage of small potatoes on this plot. Particular attention was paid to this, and a study was made of the number of stalks and the number of small and large tubers for each hill.

Potato canker, a serious potato disease, known for some years in European countries, but hitherto unknown in America, has gained a foothold in Newfoundland. H. T. Gussow, botanist to the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, has written a bulletin on this disease. This is Bulletin No. 63.

Whole or Cut Potato Seed.

The annual report just published by the Edgeley Sub-station in North Dakota contains a table that reports upon experience with planting whole and cut potatoes. Here are the results:—

Kind of potatoes planted.	Yield in bushels.
Whole potatoes	165½
Half "	161¾
Small "	121
One eye in piece	122
Two eyes "	127½

The latter gave the highest percentage of marketable potatoes.

The Kind of Potatoes to Plant.

We had a talk recently with the head of one of the largest produce houses in Winnipeg in regard to the status of western grown potatoes on the western market. This man said: "We would like you to tell the farmers of this country to plant only white potatoes, and never, never mix the varieties. A great many of the potatoes we secure from local growers are so unsatisfactory that we are just now importing carloads of eastern grown potatoes and paying about 10 to 15 cents a bushel more for them than we can give for the average lot of western grown potatoes, the latter containing so many small ones and being so badly mixed."

We have heard that there are two sides to this question, but we pass on the suggestions of this dealer just the same. As to the number of small potatoes in lots coming from our western provinces, that trouble is no doubt due this year in large measure to the dry-

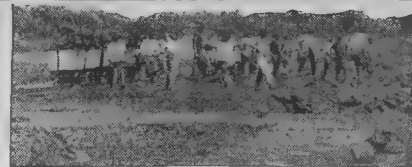
ness of last summer. But as to the mixing of varieties, that is quite a different matter. And we are quite with the dealer on this point. Many farmers in this country have three or four sorts of potatoes all mixed together. We know this, because we have seen it so often. The surplus product from a field planted in this way is never saleable at the best figure. No reputable dealer wants that kind of produce to handle, because intelligent housewives know that as a rule mixed varieties of potatoes cook more unevenly than do lots of tubers that are all of the one sort.

So we say: Grow only one kind of potatoes in a patch. Or if you grow two or more kinds keep them as religiously separated as you do your Herefords and Jerseys. Some farmers may not have pure seed or know where to get it. To such we would suggest that, if they can do nothing better this year, they pick out enough white tubers of apparently the same variety to plant a single row. This should yield enough "seed" for from twenty to thirty similar rows next year.

It may be true, as we have heard, that some of the dealers do not pay for quality in western grown potatoes, although they always complain over its absence. Perhaps they always complain about mixtures, but fail to pay the large premium they talk about when a really choice lot of one variety comes along. But, however this may be, it is easy to see that he would be a foolish dealer indeed who would not be willing to raise the price somewhat for a high-class delivery rather than lose it.

Open air treatment is good for tuberculosis, but is the worst possible treatment for farm machinery.

Wisconsin experiments have shown that a depth of six inches in planting potatoes is better than either shallower or deeper planting.



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this letter will show you the way to make money in your leisure hours—and a means of keeping the boys at home by giving them a business of their own.

Wm. Keithley, of Superior, writes about

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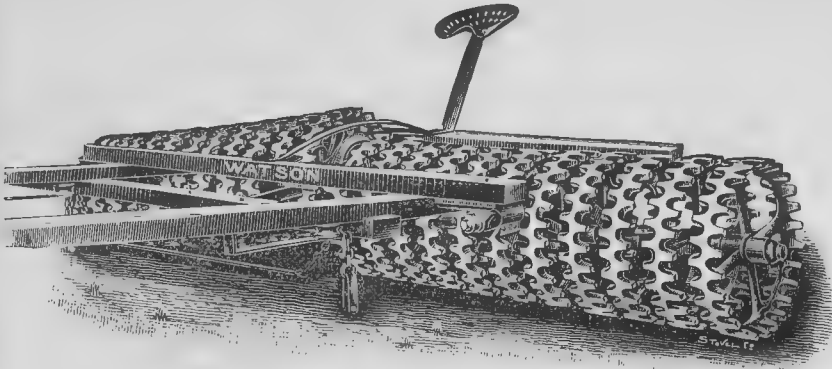
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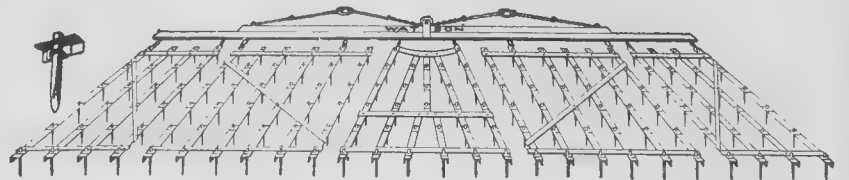


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as follows { " 22 " " 4 " " 2800 " " 14 feet 6 inches
24 inch wheels; removable boxing on all wheels and centre castings.
The 22 wheel size is supplied with two poles and pulley hitch.

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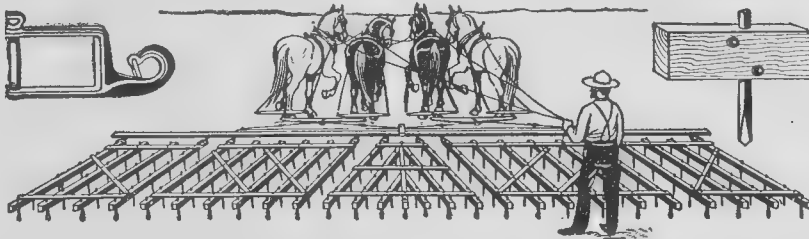


149 tooth for 4 horses; width 24 feet. Easy draft over all soil.

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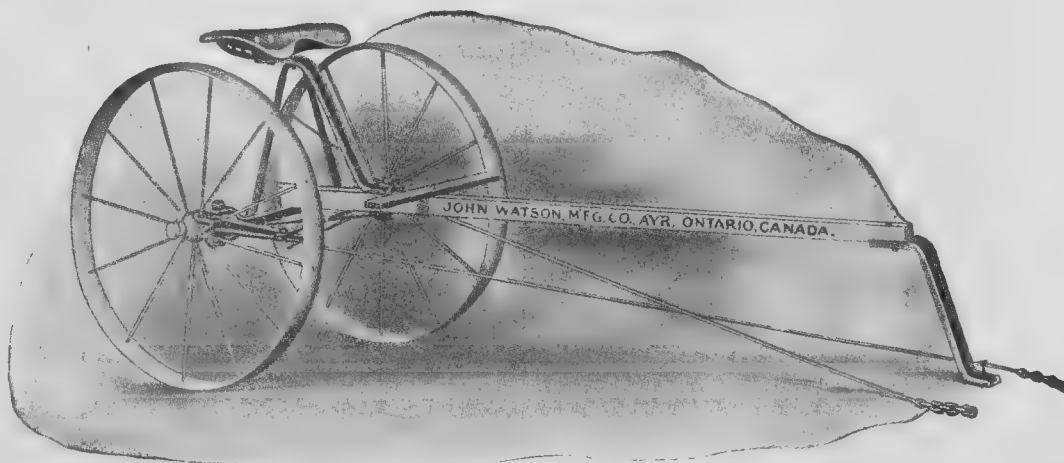
Lighter and cheaper than any steel implement of the kind. They are made of specially seasoned hard-wood with two rivets at every tooth (as shown in right hand corner of cut). Malleable draw clevis on all sizes, and pulley hitch on large sized harrow,



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COR. McDermott Ave. AND ARTHUR STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

C. D. STOVEL, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

ESTABLISHED 1882

Subscriptions to Canada, Great Britain or British Colonies, \$1 a year, in advance.
To the United States, \$1.50
To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication) \$1.50.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.
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Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply to "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual."



TO REDUCE WEEDS.

We have nothing but the highest commendation for the endeavor being made by the Manitoba Agricultural College to assist the weed inspectors—and through them the municipalities—in their endeavor to grapple with the weed question. The prevalence of weeds in Manitoba constitutes one of the most pressing problems of the farmer. Weeds we have almost everywhere; and really good farming and weeds never go together. Weeds are always robbers, and generally mighty big robbers at that.

Last year the Manitoba Agricultural College had a short course for weed inspectors. We understand that the idea was quite an original one, too—at least, we have never heard of anything just like it elsewhere. This course proved to be one of the best bits of work the Manitoba Agricultural College ever undertook, and so the course is being repeated this year. There will be four days of it—from June 13 to 16 inclusive.

This is good work. The real solution of the weed question is with the farmer and his awakening. We are glad to note that the interest in this question is increasing among the rank and file, and when we have our weed inspectors well instructed they can do good work in every community, not only in enforcing the law, but also in creating a wholesome ambition in favor of cleaner farms.

A CASH BASIS FOR HAIL INSURANCE.

The average man dislikes very much to "pay for a dead horse." This is one reason why mutual hail insurance, conducted on the basis that has been adopted up to the present, has not been more successful in this country. It is not because co-operation as a business principle is valueless. Co-operation is an exceedingly valuable principle, and the farmers of Western Canada are aware of more than one concrete illustration of its applicability. One might go further and say that it was not because co-operation does not fit the hail insurance business that our mutual companies have not met with greater success; but rather because it has not been applied in the right way.

We are not actuated by any spirit of malice against any of the mutual hail insurance companies when we say that their records have been just a little disappointing. We believe that even their promoters will admit that the idea of

mutual hail insurance has not spread as they would have desired.

We are confident that one of the troubles in the past has been that the business was not on a strictly pay-in-advance basis. It is an open secret that the trouble and expense of collecting on hail insurance notes, after the crop has been cut, is a tiresome and unsatisfactory business. People, as we say, do not care to pay for dead horses. The risk is past. The farmer feels his uneasiness no longer. He says: "Well, those fellows didn't do anything for me, anyway." And so he decides that he will let his insurance bill go unpaid until—and there it stops. He doesn't mean to put the company to more expense and annoyance in trying to get that money—but he does.

We are glad to learn that at least one mutual company has had seriously proposed to it the idea of making all its insurance payable in advance. The plan is correct. The average farmer can settle for hail insurance just as well in advance as in arrears, if he only will, in fact, he can better afford to do so, because under such an arrangement he will not have to pay for the bad debts of anyone else nor for the upkeep of a big office staff and the payment of a heavy postage bill to effect collection of the good accounts. Also, if he is hauled out, the company can pay his claim very early in the season, when he will most need the money. All estimates of hail losses can be in the head office, the rate of payment struck, and all the cheques issued by the middle of September. The money would all be in hand immediately the applications were all in. Thus, by mid-September the year's business is all closed. Probably partial payment of each loss could be made as soon as the loss was sustained. In many cases this would help greatly. The hired man who was no longer needed could be settled with, paid off, and allowed to secure another place. And so with all accounts; there would be no need of waiting for months and months to see what the company could get out of its notes, and what it would be able to pay. The whole matter would be in hand immediately the season of risk was over; the expense of operating would be reduced to the minimum; and there would be no chance of loss through "dead beats" of any kind.

TO AWAKEN ENTHUSIASM.

Enthusiasm is one of the prime requisites to success. This is just as true of farming as of any other avocation. One of the reasons why so many young folk have left the farm, and so many more are only indifferently interested in it, is that they have never had their enthusiasm awakened. They have never seen beyond the drudgery—never caught the inspiration that comes to one who begins to understand the wonderful meaning of it all. Farming to them spells so many hours of hard work every day—and little or nothing more.

The cure for this trouble is to awaken interest—real, live interest among the boys and girls. How? Well, there are many ways, but it will suffice to touch on only one at a time. Here's a plan that has been tried in several other places, and has worked well. It was tried in North Dakota, in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, and elsewhere. We refer to the idea of organizing grain growing contests among the schools, and of rewarding the most successful young folks by a free short course at the state agricultural college. In Wisconsin, for instance, there were 20 of these seed contests two years ago, but last year the number had increased to 50. Select seeds are distributed to the school children, who enter the contests with specific instructions as to care and culture. Last year in Wisconsin enough seeds were thus sent out to furnish about 20,000 tests, and over 6,000 exhibits were made by the young folks at the country fairs in the fall. To these young people also over \$2,200 in prizes was awarded by the fair authorities. We cite these figures simply to show that the idea is not a fanciful, impractical one. It works.

A most suitable form of special re-

ward is hung up. A limited number of educational prizes are offered, consisting of a cash prize in each country to cover the expenses of the winner to take the young people's course at the state agricultural college.

We are glad to know that a number of our educators are open to suggestions for new and workable ideas that will increase the enthusiasm for and understanding of agriculture among our young folks, and to do our part in preparing the public mind for such effort, and supporting the endeavor after it has been begun, will always be a congenial task for this paper.

Finally, we have little sympathy with the farmer who has no time for such ideas, and who thinks that the only way to make a farmer out of his boy is by driving. He may do the driving all right, but in nine cases out of ten, if the lad has any spunk, he is driven right off the farm altogether. We need more enthusiasm and practical, tangible methods are necessary to secure it.

Remember the Association sale of pure bred cattle at Brandon on May 31. Entries so far are very large.

The annual meetings of the sheep and swine breeders' associations of Alberta will be held at the time of the summer fair at Calgary.

The Canadian trade representative at Berlin reports that Manitoba wheat is very popular with the German millers, and that as the tariff war between Canada and Germany has terminated, the outlook for a growing demand for our wheat is improving.

Year by year Canada's export trade in horses sent to England has been dropping off until now it is merely nominal. During 1910 we sent to the United Kingdom only 109 horses. This compares with a total of about 15,000 imported by the United Kingdom from other countries.

"There is more green grass on the range now than there was all last summer," remarked a rancher a few days ago. The season has started off well this year. There promises to be plenty of grass, and the fall should see a better lot of grass fat cattle marketed than was the case last year. Grass has been a little slower in starting in southern Alberta than is ordinarily the case. Crocuses were about a month later in blooming this spring than last.

The competitions in live stock judging at the Calgary Fat Stock Show were eliminated this year. In the past they have not brought out as large a list of competitors as was expected. Usually the entries were not more than from two to four in each class, and the same persons would compete in the same classes. It was therefore decided to discontinue the competitions. They will be left to the various short course schools, which are annually held in various parts of the province by the Department of Agriculture.

The fifth annual report of the Fire Commissioner for Manitoba is to hand. This shows a total of 477 fires reported to his office during 1910. Of these, 233 involved losses in Winnipeg, and 244 in the rest of the province. The estimated destruction of values stands at just under two million dollars. This is a large amount simply to "go up in smoke" with absolutely no compensating benefit to anyone, and any practical suggestions that the Fire Commissioner can make that will prevent losses will be of great value. One of the most needed reforms that he should press lies in the direction of encouraging our smaller towns and villages to organize for fire fighting. We understand from the report that an effort has been made to procure a fire apparatus the cost of which would be within the means of all such places, "but," the report says, "very little interest in the proposition has been evinced, which again proves how indifferent and apathetic the general public is until a fire affects some personal interest."

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Robert Burnett and Henry Becker, farmers of Baldwin, Illinois, say, "our threshing did not cost us anything this year, because the Red River Special saved enough more grain to pay our thresh bills."

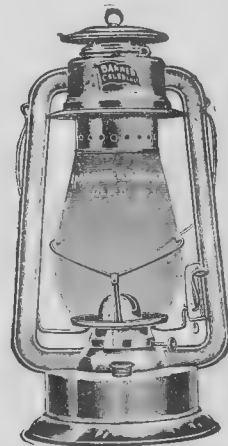
Hire the Red River Special and save your thresh bill.

Don't pay double toll. It is the only machine that beats out the grain. Full particulars on request.

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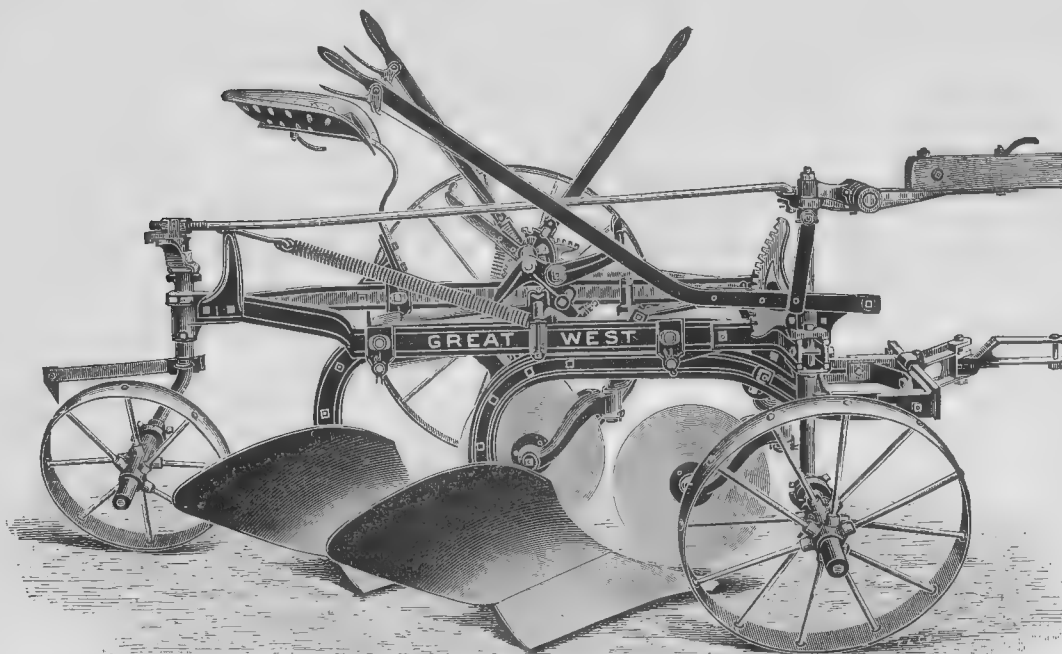
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Notes from the Old Country.

The Lambing Season—A Busy Summer
—The International Horse Show—A New "Import."

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Glasgow, Scotland, 14th April, 1911.

With the early spring shows of stallions over, and the summer show season still a few weeks ahead, the main agricultural activity in the Old Country at present has connection with the lambing. At such a critical stage in the annual fortunes of the flockmasters, the all-important factor, of course, is favorable weather. The conditions at the present moment, when most of the lambs are yet unborn, are very uncertain, and if for no other reason than that we have not had any real spell of winter so far, our sheep farmers are harboring uneasy feelings as to what is in store for us. These fears have already been partly justified. After a spell of comparatively mild weather towards the end of February and the early part of March, we had two weeks of cold, raw weather, with a biting north wind all the time. During the first week in April we got back to frost and a short, cold snap, accompanied in different districts of both Scotland and England by snow blizzards. Fortunately, these conditions were short-lived, but the death-rate among the early lambs will doubtless be something higher as a result. Since then the weather has greatly improved.

An exceptionally busy summer season is in store on this side. What with Coronation celebrations in all the principal towns, and State visits to Scotland and Ireland by the King, there has already been much clashing of dates for the leading events of the year. As previously reported, the "Highland" show, which takes place at Inverness this summer, has been postponed for a

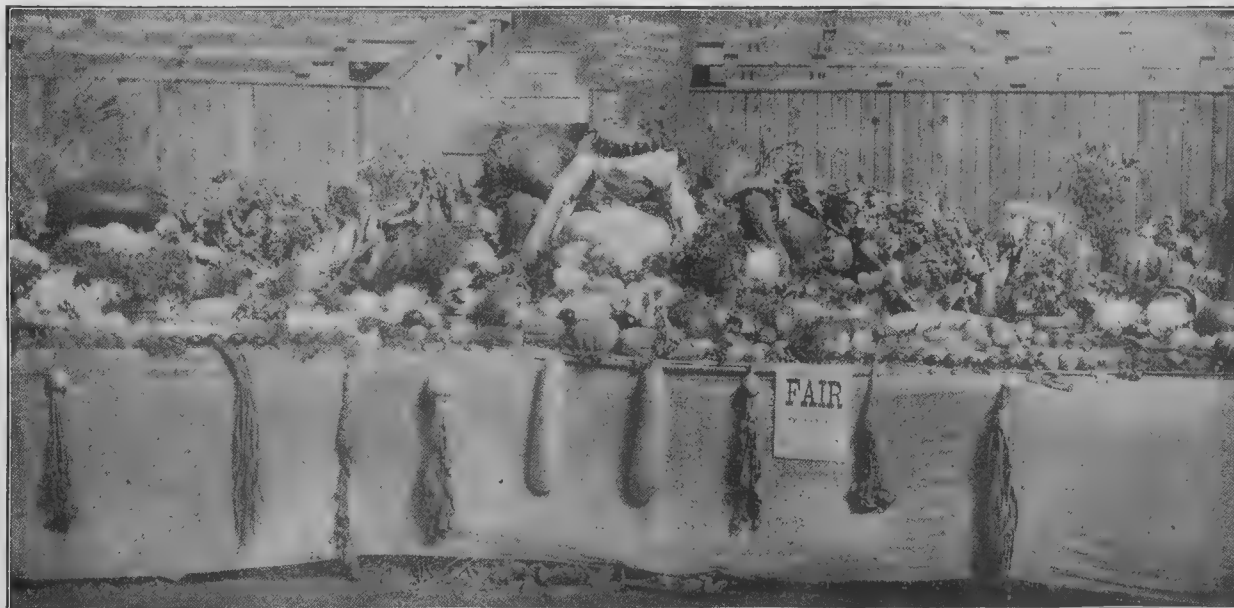
week owing to the King's visit to Scotland having been fixed for the third week in July. A like shuffling will probably have to be made in the dates for the Glasgow Agricultural Society's show, the usual period of which has been seized upon for the opening of the Scottish National Exhibition at Glasgow. Then there is the case of the great International Horse Show at London, which, although only in its fifth year, ranks second to none in importance. This event is due to be held at Olympia, London, from June 12-24, dates which embrace the Coronation period. Since the International Horse Show partakes very largely of the nature of a fashionable social event, its clashing with the coronation will, however, be an advantage rather than otherwise, as the historic royal festivities will attract the

fashionable classes to the metropolis at that time. The international character of the show at Olympia is most pronounced, and is carried into the selection of the judging bench, which is representative of Great Britain, the Continent, and America. The list for the forthcoming show includes the following:—The Hon. Adam Beck (U.S.A. and Canada) for harness horses, ponies, and appointments; Mr. Robert A. Fairbairn (U.S.A. and Canada) for trotters and pace and action; Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt (U.S.A. and Canada) for costers' turnouts (a curious task, surely, for a millionaire); Mr. Alfred B. Maclay (U.S.A. and Canada) for saddle horses; and Mr. Archibald Craven (U.S.A. and Canada) for hunters. The prizes offered, which include a gold challenge cup presented by the King for competi-

tion in jumping among military officers of any nationality, approximate in value £13,000.

A promising and uncommonly well qualified Scotsman in the person of Mr. James Sinclair recently left here to take up an important appointment with the Land Survey Department of the Southern Alberta Company at Medicine Hat. Mr. Sinclair is the second son of Mr. George Sinclair, the well-known manager of Lord Rosebery's home farm at Dalmeny, near Edinburgh.

Protect cabbage, tomato, and other similar plants against the night attacks of cutworms. A stiff paper placed around the stem will do it; but be sure that the paper does not touch the plant.



Kildonan and St Paul's Agricultural Society Exhibit of Vegetables at the 1910 Horticultural Exhibition in Winnipeg. This exhibit won second prize. Some inspiration here for the Spring planter.



Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Monthly Hints for the Poultry Yard.

By F. Pott, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

1. Rations.—Morning feed, wheat. Mid-day feed, green feed. Evening feed, oats. Wednesday and Saturday give soft food at mid-day, composed of shorts, bran and meat meal.

2. See that birds get all the grit and water they can eat and drink. Also it is most important at this time of year to give some kind of meat, as although we get warm weather now, the insects and grubs are not yet out for the birds to feed on.

3. Chicks should be hatching out all the time now. In fact, hatching should be nearly over, as chicks hatched later than May 15 will not, as a rule, lay till next spring.

4. Do not feed young chicks for at least 24 hours (36 hours is better still) after they come out. It is not necessary and very harmful.

5. Keep in mind that the first ten days of a chicken's life will decide whether it is to be a "good doer" or not, and the amount of care expended on them during this period will repay you, not only now but next season when you require hatching eggs from them.

6. Young chicks must have tender green food of some sort, and after the first ten days a little raw meat cut up very finely will help them along.

7. Do not forget the grit for them. Old egg shells smashed up very small make an excellent chicken grit for the first month. Later they should have a larger kind.

8. Before putting a hen with chicks in the coop after they are hatched, give her a good dusting with an insect powder and let her have a good dust bath. Thousands of young chicks die every year from lice, and this will stop the loss.

9. If you have not already lime washed your poultry houses, do so now, and do not forget the cracks where the lice are. Coal oil will get into small cracks better than anything else.

10. Make some preparation now for growing some roots for your birds during next winter. Mangels are as good as anything, and will keep right through the winter till the following spring if stored in a cellar. If you have too many, you can feed them to your cows.

11. After using the incubator for one hatch, do not use again till well washed out and never use the same wick in the lamp. If you do you are sure to have trouble sooner or later by the lamp going out.

12. In turning eggs in an incubator always cool the eggs before turning and fill and trim the lamp last. This is most important, as, if you trim the lamp first, you are certain to get oil on your hands, however careful you may be, which will get on the eggs when you turn them. This is quite enough to spoil every egg.

13. When chickens are hatching out, do not on any account open the incubator door; it is fatal. And do not be tempted to help nature by helping a chicken which seems to be having a difficulty in hatching out. A chicken that is not strong enough to get out without help is never worth keeping and will most likely die be deformed. So again, remember, do not open the incubator till the hatch is over.

14. Look out for hawks and crows round the young chickens. This is the time of year when they are a great pest in some parts. A scare-crow in the pens or near the coops will keep them away to a large extent, but a gun is best of all (especially if you hit them).

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

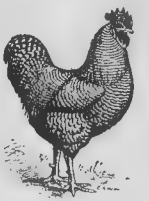
Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

S.C. White Leghorns



15th, please send for my guarantee. Man. Can.

Wolfrun's Strain. Eggs for hatching from my first prize pen Winnipeg Show, Feb. 1910, prices, \$3.00 per setting of 15; pen No. 2, this pen won first prize Winnipeg Poultry Show, March, 1911, prices \$2.50 per setting of 15; 50 April hatched pullets on free range, sired by above pen headed by 5 very nice cockerels, prices \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100; 50 breeders for sale after June 1st. Catalogue and take advantage of my guarantee. J. J. Funk, Box 47, Winkler, Man. Can.



Oak Grove Poultry Yards

Eggs for hatching from pure bred Buff and White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Write for catalogue. Address G. C. Mallory, Box 1482, Winnipeg, Man.

MRS. GEO. SHAW PAGE, Moosomin, Sask., breeder of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians and Columbian Wyandottes. This year I exhibited at Saskatoon, Manitoba Provincial and Saskatchewan Provincial, and won 14 first prizes, 8 second, 2 third, 1 fourth, fifth, sixth, 13 specials including Hon. W. C. Sutherland's cup, value \$125, and Lieut. Governor of Saskatchewan, value \$100. Price of eggs, S. C. Buff Orpington pen 1, \$5 per 15, S. C. Buff Orpington pen 2, \$3 per 15, Columbian Wyandottes and Blue Andalusians \$3 per 15.

TURKEYS, GEESSE, DUCKS, CHICKENS—EGGS—Utility Breeds. Write for free Poultry and Supply catalog giving valuable advice. Maw's Instant Louse Killer easily applied on roosts kills lice instantly. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure easily given in drinking water prevents and cures disease. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c.—Poultry Netting, Leg Bands—Tested Thermometers—Poulterers Mills—Maw & Sons, Poultry Farmers, Parkdale, Man.

S.C.W. LEGHORNS—Prize-winners, 12 entries at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911, winning 16 prizes including 4 firsts, 4 specials, and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hens and pullets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.00 per 13. I have won more prizes in the past three years than any S.C.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. At the 1911 Provincial Show held in Brandon, I won first prize for cockerel in a strong class of 41; also 4th for hen, and third for breeding pen. Eggs from pen headed by first prize cockerel, \$5 per setting. Other pens \$3; two settings for \$5; \$40 at large, \$6 per 100. Make all orders payable at Franklin, Man.

A. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Cook's Famous Strain of Buff Orpingtons. A limited number of choice vigorous farm raised cockerels, for sale at five dollars each. Your money refunded, if the birds for any reason do not please you. Also a few settings of eggs to spare at three dollars per 15.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treeshank, Man. My famous Busy "B". Best of all Barred Plymouth Rocks have proved their superiority by winning a large share of the prizes for my customers as well as myself. Buy your eggs for hatching from a SPECIALIST whose stock is bred from the most noted strains in existence. Eggs from all matings, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

PEARSON'S Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds won at Winnipeg, March 1911, eight regular and two special prizes. Eggs from exhibition matings. Pen 1, \$5 per 15; pen 2 and 3, \$2.50 per 15. High Class Utility Pens of Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Barred Plymouth Rocks pen \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Send for free six page circular. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Now is the time to order. S.C.B. Minorcas and B. P. Rock eggs \$2.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 39 eggs. Rouen and Pekin duck eggs \$2.50 per 11 eggs. M. B. turkey and Toulouse geese eggs 50 cts. each. I have a fine lot of breeders this season. Send orders early to R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

RIVER SIDE LODGE POULTRY YARDS—R.C.W. Leghorns a specialty. Just the bird for our northern climate. I won every first at the last Prov. Show, including two silver cups. A few Cockerels still left. Eggs from two grand pens at \$3.00 per setting or \$5.00 for two. F. O. Sargent, St. Louis Guilbert, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahms Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guinea, Toulouse and Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

H. H. WILLIS, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask. Barred P. Rock breeder. Exhibition quality cockerels, hens, pullets, also eggs in season, \$3 for 13, \$5 for 30. Also seed potatoes, Gold Coin, winner four consecutive years Lieut.-Gov. silver cup, value \$100.

JOHN STRACHAN, Uphill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S.L. Wyandottes, S.C.B. Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

VOUT'S STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching from four pens, at \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$10 per setting of 15. Have furnished winners for nearly every large show in Canada. Look up my winnings at Toronto and the Ontario. All eggs half price after May 15. Buy eggs from these pens and you will not be disappointed. Twenty females for sale also ten cockerels. Write for Catalogue. R. W. Vout, Box 675, Brockville, Canada.

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs for hatching, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. A few R.C.R.I. Reds and S.C. White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13, also cockerels of each breed. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. Phone.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Heading pens, B.P. Rocks, 1st cock, 8th cockerel, Man. Provincial; S.C.W. Leghorns, 2nd pen cock, Man. Provincial. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$7 per 100.

W. WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Our Orchid strain has been line-bred since 1903 for high egg production, and we now offer for the first time eggs from this strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 30. Breeding stock has free range, large, vigorous, true to Wyandotte shape. The Wyandotte Farm, Macdonald, Man.

S.S. HAMBURG eggs for hatching now ready from my first pen at \$3.00 per 15, second and third pens at \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$5.00 per 60 or \$7.00 per 100. A few White Langshan settings at \$3.00 per 15. I duplicate all egg orders at one-half price where eight out of 15 are not fertile. W. L. Esau, box 42, Winkler, Man.

MRS. JOHN TURNBULL, Cromer, Man.—Eggs for hatching from first class stock. Buff Orpingtons Black Orpingtons, Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per doz. Embden Geese, \$2 per 6; M.B. Turkeys, \$2 per 9; Black Orpington Cockerels \$2, Embden Ganders \$2.50.

MRS. J. WOODS, Brandon, Man. S.C. Buff and Black Orpingtons. Winnings in show just past, 5 firsts, 6 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 5 specials, including best display in Black Orpingtons. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

E. H. WALKER, Box 93, Dauphin, Man. Eggs for hatching. I am prepared to fill orders for settings from my prize-winning S.C. Buff Orpingtons, \$2 per setting of 15 eggs. Two well-mated pens from which to select.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—A few pure bred vigorous cockerels for sale, April hatch, at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Will trade two for two of equal value. D. D. Steele, Ingleford P. O., Weyburn, Sask.

SILVER LACED AND BUFF WYANDOTTES—Winners at Regina and Moose Jaw Shows. Eggs from either, \$2.50 per 15. Have a few choice S. L. cockerels for sale. H. S. Ross, Box 1057, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Prize-winners in every section exhibited at Calgary and Edmonton. Eggs for sale from both matings, \$2.00 per 15. Nels Linden, Box 409, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching from high utility stock, \$2.50 per 13, \$4.75 per 26, \$7.00 per 39. A. G. Mitchell, box 143, Radisson, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS from a strain of A1 laying birds. One setting \$1.00, 3 settings \$2.50, or 100 eggs \$5.00. J. H. Stanley, Carn-duff, Sask.

MRS. F. WALSHAW, Grenfell, Sask. Number of choice Barred Rock Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 13. My birds made clean sweep at Grenfell.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—From imported prize-winning stock, two pens. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Orders filled in rotation. James W. Pattison, Neepawa, Man.

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Several cockerels and pullets for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Owen Jones, Box 131, Souris, Man.

F. H. WEINEKE, Stony Mountain, Man. Prize winning Rose Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale in seasons.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain. Cockerels for sale at \$3.00 each. Eggs for hatching at \$2.00 per 15, \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100. Alan Gayton, Manitou, Man.

LIMITED NUMBER OF EGGS—for hatching, from R. C. W. Leghorns, for sale, trap nest record. Write for prices. Chas Jensen, Dufrost, Man.

A. GUILBERT, St. Louis, Man.—Geese, ducks turkeys, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Andalusians, all kinds of Leghorns, bantams, collie dogs, rabbits, pigeons, guinea pigs, etc.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Birds that have won over 80 prizes in 3 years. Stock and eggs for sale. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

W. H. PALMER, Box 1111, Winnipeg, breeder of White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15. Young stock for sale.

FOR SALE—Pure bred S. C. White Leghorn cockerels from prize-winning stock. A1 quality. \$1.50 each. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man.

JOHN DOBSON, Mortlach, Sask. B. Leghorns, W. Leghorns, B. Rocks, \$1.25 each.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Purest breeding, Few choice birds \$4 and up. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

S.L. WYANDOTTES—Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Choice cockerels \$1.50 each. L. J. Thompson, box 98 Abernethy Sask.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., breeder of White Wyandottes, R.C. Brown Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write or phone.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs from five splendid breeding pens, F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Pen No. 1 headed by an imported cockerel, \$5.00 per setting; pen No. 2 headed by a son of first Cockerel at Brandon, 1910; pen No. 3 headed by a grand-son of first Cockerel at Neepawa, 1908. Eggs from pens 2 and 3, \$3.00. All females are sired by first prize birds. G. H. Grundy, B. P. Rock, specialist, Virden, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Single Comb Brown Leghorns, prize-winners at Brandon and Regina, 1911, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15 eggs. Also from Single Comb White Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Pitt Games, \$1.50 for 15 eggs. F. Hiltz, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Try our strains for laying and winning. 13 prizes at Brandon and Regina on 14 entries, including Nor'-West Farmer Cup. Eggs from No. 1 Pen headed by 1st cock, Brandon, \$3 per 15; No. 2 pen, headed by 1st cockerel, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Buff Orpington eggs \$2 per 15. J. Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES AND BUFF ROCKS—Eggs for hatching from Canada's greatest winter laying and exhibition strains a \$2.00 per 15. Also a limited number of high class Buff Rock Cockerels at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. J. Schenk, Dauphin, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Have been with this breed for eight years and my birds have always been winners both for utility and Exhibition purposes. This year I have two splendid breeding pens from which I can supply eggs at 30 for \$5.00. W. H. Gee, 2070 Lorne St., Regina, Sask.

K.C. MCKENZIE, Burnside, Man. B.P. Rock eggs for sale, \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.50 per 26. Limited supply B. Langshan eggs \$2.50 per 13, M.B. turkey eggs \$4 per 10, Pekin duck eggs \$2 per 10, Belgian hares \$2 per pair.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS—Eggs 13 for \$1.00, bred to lay; M. Bronze turkey eggs 10 for \$1.50; large Pekin duck eggs 10 for \$1.00, prize-winners, all eggs guaranteed fertile. Mrs. T. Wood, Marquette, Man.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs for hatching from two grand pens headed with exceptionally fine males. Write for prices. Owen Jones, Box 131, Souris, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—from prize winning White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$5.00 per 15. Write for list of winnings. T. A. McInnes, 1937 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

J. C. LOWRIE, Bagot, Man.—S.C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs two dollars per setting. Hen and ten week old chickens, May hatched, five dollars. Order now, remittance.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs that will hatch, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. M. Valoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, Sturgeon Creek, Man. \$2.00 for 17 eggs, \$3.00 for 30 eggs.

S.C. BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, S.C. Buff Orpingtons. Winter layers, all prize-winning stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Order early. F. T. Armon, Basswood, Man.

RHODE I. REDS—Rose Comb. My birds are bred from Ontario, Manitoba and Wisconsin prize winners. One of the best flocks in the West. Eggs \$2 per 15. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man. Phone

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—Pen No. 1, \$2.00 for 15; No. 2, free range, \$1.25. B. J. McTaggart, Kinderley, Sask.

SETTINGS—Of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from select utility flock. Per setting \$1.75 or two for \$3. J. Charles Yule, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

MRS. SHEPPARD, Box 19, Letellier, Man. Bronze gobblers \$4 each, Mammoth Light Brahma eggs, \$2 per 15.

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—A fine flock with free range. Eggs for sale \$1.50 for 15 or \$8.00 per 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 15, good winter layers. G. Bales, Gladstone, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—A few settings of eggs from first-class stock, \$3.00 for 13. W. Hicks Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Pure bred Cockerels at \$1.50 to \$3. Also eggs at \$1.50 a setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alta.

TH. C. van SON, Lewiswyn P.O., Sask. Barred Plymouth Rocks, winter layers, eggs \$1.50 per setting.

W. MAXFIELD, Two Creeks, Man. Barred Rocks best of blood. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 18. Make orders payable at Miniota, Man.

EXPRESS PAID—On Eggs. S.C.B. Leghorns prize stock, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 60. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask.

S. S. HAMBURGS—Eggs for sale at \$1.50 per 15, three settings for \$4.00. Give me a trial. Jacob Neudorf, Box 205, Winkler, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—A few choice cockerels left. Eggs for sale, \$3.00 for 15. Wm. Abbott, Holland, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Eggs for sale from prize winning stock. James McClement, 336 10th St., Brandon.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs \$1.50. Birds have free range. Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

J. M. WALLACE, Rosser, Man., breeder of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Booking orders for eggs. Chas. Tully, Reaburn, Man.

WHITE ROCKS. Official strain. Eggs in season. W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.

Uncle Zed on Human Nature and Chicken Nature.

By W. I. Thomas, Munson, Alta.

Uncle Zed poked his head in at the basement door of the village church. "Won't you come in and have a cup of coffee and a sandwich, Uncle Zed?" asked Mrs. Welden, president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

"A sandwich? I came in without my supper, to patronize your society, but if it's a sandwich I'm going to the hotel. I'm hungry."

"Oh, there's pie and cake and sauce and potato salad and pressed meat and everything cold. It's such a bother to come here and cook, but there's hot tea and coffee, and you get all you want to eat and a fine concert afterward for fifty cents."

"Well, here goes, then. I'll come in on that."

"Uncle Zed," said Mrs. Stephens, "Millie Jones told me that you lost only two chicks last spring and that every egg you set hatched."

"I lost only two chicks, but it isn't quite true that every egg hatched. Things get exaggerated, you know. I test my eggs and take out the infertile ones and any that have started to hatch but are not coming on as strongly as the others. It gives the good ones a better chance. I didn't have to take out many; sometimes one or two, sometimes none at all. Practically all left under the hens hatched."

"Didn't the hens break any?"

"Not an egg."

"Now, see here, Uncle Zed, honest now."

"Did you ever see a broken egg in a bird's nest?"

"What's that got to do with hens?"

"The broken eggs are due to the ridiculous way hens are set."

"Thank you for the compliment, most of my hens break more or less eggs."

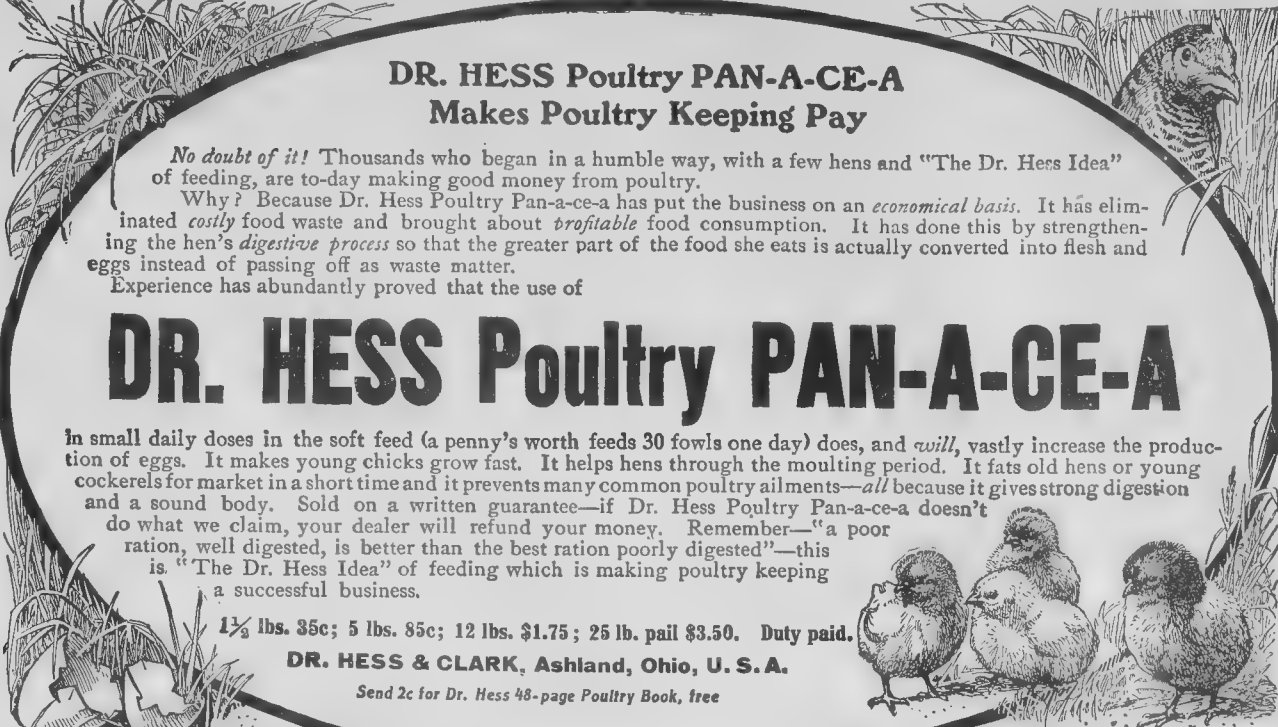
"Mine used to till I found out that I was trying to show them how when they knew better than I did. I used to shut them in and let them out to feed when I was ready; then I tried shutting each hen in a little place where she could get off to eat and drink and back into the nest when she had enough. They broke eggs a-plenty. Then I divided a large henhouse in the middle and set all the hens in one half and let them get on and off when they liked. This did away with the broken eggs. The first thing a hen does when she leaves the nest is to run and jump and flap her wings. Then if there is grain in the dirt and grain in a can she will scratch for the grain in the dirt. She needs to limber up. If she hasn't a chance, she gets so stiff and numb that she breaks the eggs through clumsiness. She is as likely to get off the nest to limber up as because she is hungry, but this way I lost a setting of eggs now and then because a hen setting at one side of the house would get off her nest about the same time that one got off at the opposite side, then it would sometimes happen that one would get onto the other's nest and the other, not seeing the vacant nest, would get back on her own nest with the other hen; both hens would sit on one nest and let the other get cold. I use colony houses now, with the nests on the ground, there is no floor, a hen gets on another's nest, though it doesn't often happen, the other eggs are always in sight and I never knew of two hens fighting over a nest of eggs when there was another nest of eggs in sight. Hens know more than to scrap about nothing as humans do."

"Thanks, I thought you were going to say women."

"Oh, women are not humans, they are angels."

"Have another piece of pie; I made this. No? Well, how about losing only two chicks? I did not too bad with the hatching last year, but the way the chicks died completely took the heart out of me. What do you feed your chicks?"

"No, I draw the line there. When I first began to succeed with chick raising I was quite swelled up over it, I thought I was it, and went about telling everyone how it was done. I told Mrs. — guess I won't use names—a woman.



DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Makes Poultry Keeping Pay

No doubt of it! Thousands who began in a humble way, with a few hens and "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding, are to-day making good money from poultry.

Why? Because Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has put the business on an *economical basis*. It has eliminated *costly* food waste and brought about *profitable* food consumption. It has done this by strengthening the hen's *digestive process* so that the greater part of the food she eats is actually converted into flesh and eggs instead of passing off as waste matter.

Experience has abundantly proved that the use of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

In small daily doses in the soft feed (a penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day) does, and *will*, vastly increase the production of eggs. It makes young chicks grow fast. It helps hens through the moulting period. It fats old hens or young cockerels for market in a short time and it prevents many common poultry ailments—all because it gives strong digestion and a sound body. Sold on a written guarantee—if Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a doesn't do what we claim, your dealer will refund your money. Remember—"a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested"—this is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding which is making poultry keeping a successful business.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is guaranteed. That means it must and *will* make your milch cow give more milk, your fattening steer, hog or sheep do better, and your horse show finer condition or you get your money back. No live stock owner can afford to be without Dr. Hess Stock Food. Feed twice a day in small doses. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Duty paid.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

She had her boy make coops for her. He sharpened sharp pieces of board at one end and drove them into the ground for sides and nailed boards across the upper ends for a roof. There came a late snow storm, after the early chicks were hatched. It blew in and almost buried the hens. There was no convenient way to get it out and a good deal stayed till the sun came out and melted it. It soaked everything inside the coops; the chicks caught colds, which went to their bowels and killed them. She told everyone in the neighborhood that she lost her early chicks by listening to my theories on feeding chicks. Another woman who asked for my method of feeding set her hens in the same nests they had laid in without getting the lice out of the nest or the hen house or off the hens. Her chicks dropped around and died till she wouldn't have had any but for the lice driving a lot of the hens off to steal their nests where they kept away from the hen house and fought the lice off in the dust. I happened at her place one day and, noticing a chick that had just died, I picked it up to examine it and dropped it quick. The lice had begun to crawl all over my hand. She blamed her failure to my way of feeding. It's human nature to want the blame shifted to someone else."

"I thought you said women weren't humans, but angels."

"Oh, they have some human as well as angel features."

"Angel features. Have another piece of pie, do,—cake then. Now, honest, I won't blame you for anything, no matter what happens, if you will tell me what you feed."

"It makes little difference what you feed if you feed it properly. When chicks die from faulty feeding it is because they are fed too soon after hatching, or too much, or fed in their own filth. I have seen any number of people feed chicks more than they would eat, allowing them to trample what was left under their feet among the droppings and throw the next feed right in with that filthy stuff and then go about hunting for a different kind of chick food because that killed the chicks. Any number of times I have heard one person praising a certain chick food and another pipe up and say: 'I tried that and it killed everyone I fed it to,' while the first person had had remarkable success with it. It is astonishing that so many think that a chick's life or death de-

POULTRY BREEDERS.—Continued.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pens headed by cock bird whose dam laid 242 eggs in one year. Eggs in season. Stock for sale. C. A. Gardner, Cayley, Alta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From a choice pen S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. If less than nine prove fertile will duplicate at half price. Herb. Adamson, Fairlight, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From winners and good layers. Hens averaged 165 eggs each 1910. S. C. B. Leghorns, \$2 per 15; Houdaus, high class birds, eggs \$3 per 15. Write F. Frame and Blanchard, Chamberlain, Sask.

ALEX. SCOTT, Bradwardine, Man., breeder and exhibitor of prize winning stock. S. C. Buff Orpington eggs \$2.00 per 15. Barred P. Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15.

ANCONAS AND LEGHORNS—Winter layers, big payers. Hatching eggs and baby chicks delivered anywhere. Free Circular. Ed. C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont. Vice-Pres. Int. Ancona Club.

Willow Grove Poultry Farm

Breeder and exhibitor of Barred Rocks, Single Comb Black Minorcas, Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Golden Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Cochins, Bantams, Indian Runner Ducks. Won 35 first, 24 second, 14 third and 2 special prizes at Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge Winter Shows. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per setting, express prepaid. Stock for sale in fall. John A. Massey, High River, Alta.

Eden Rest Poultry Farms

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. Box 333

Breders of heavy laying strain of Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 for 45, and \$10.00 for 105. We pay the express charges to your nearest railway station.

E. J. COOK, Manager

Eggs For Hatching

From choice pure bred BARRED ROCKS bred to Lay, Weigh and Win at \$2 per 15. I am only mating one pen of BUFF ROCKS this season, and every bird in this pen is a Rich Golden Buff, fit to win in strong competition. Eggs from this Superior mating \$4 per 15. TOULOUSE GEESE eggs 50c. each. M.B. turkey eggs \$4 per nine.

W. H. BRETT, DUGALD, MAN.

Buff Orpingtons

Stock for sale. Eggs from grand flock with free range, \$2 per setting, \$8 per hundred.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

LEG BANDS, fit any fowl, 12, 20c. 50, 60c.; \$1.00, 100 postpaid. Chicken Punch, 25c.; Roup Cure, one 50c. package makes 25 gals. medicine. Money back no cure. Humphrey's Bone Cutter, \$17.50. Barred Rock Eggs, \$2.00 Setting.

FRED BRADSHAW, Regina, Sask.

Barred Rocks Exclusively

The best pens I ever mated up. Two choice Cockerels still left for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

Raymond View Poultry Farm

Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Golden Wyandottes. Made clean sweep of prizes at Fall and Winter Shows. Eggs for hatching.

Jno. Johannesson, Raymond, Alta.

Glen Poultry Farm

Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, White and Partridge Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Won 75 firsts, 60 seconds and 40 thirds at the Fall and Winter Shows. Eggs for sale.

H. A. Jones, Raymond, Alta.

WATCHES THAT KEEP TIME.

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the west—a 15 jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust proof case; the same movement in a 20 year gold filled case \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR,

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

BRANDON,

MAN

LEASING OF LANDS The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg

depends on what food is used. I tried a good many kinds of commercial chick foods, patented, warranted, etc. Some were good, some were not, all were expensive. When I take a brood of chicks off I sprinkle clean sand around the hen. When the chicks get strong enough to come out from under the hen and begin to scratch about in the sand for food, I give them a very little hard boiled egg chopped up shell and all and a little bread dried in the oven till it will crumble under a rolling pin. I feed it on a shingle, taking the shingle out when the feed is finished, and clean it if it is dirty. I keep wheat and oats where they can get at it but not into it; when I see that they are beginning to eat grain I discontinue the egg and crumbs. It isn't long. When they are a week or ten days old I turn them out with the hen and shut them up at night and when it rains. After that they never get anything but dry bran and grain except what the hen finds for them on the range and the gophers I trap or shoot about the garden and fields. There is always bran where they can get what they want. Three times a day I give them what grain they will clean up and look for a little more."

"Won't you have something more? Try these pickled pears."

"No, thanks, I feed myself as I do chicks—stop when I want a little more."

POULTRYMAN DOING GOOD BUSINESS.

Souris, Man.,
April 11, 1911.

Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.—
Dear Sirs,—I have been very successful in selling all my surplus stock. I think the Orpingtons are gaining favor in Western Canada, and they well deserve people's attention. I shipped on approval and up to date have not heard of a single complaint. I think your Poultry Breeders' Directory has no equal, as I never expected such good results. Any advertising I may have to do in the future will be done through your columns.—Yours truly,
OWEN JONES.

Old English and Other Games.

By W. Oakes, Rosebank, Man.

I have never noticed anyone writing on Game fowl in your journal, so I will try and say a good word for this grand old breed. First comes the Old English Black-breasted Reds, which are considered to be the grandest, both in form and color, of all the "cocks of the game." The highest type of the old warriors so much thought of by our forefathers. The 12th Earl of Derby, who bred this variety to such magnificent perfection, used to say that a cock of this color, well matured and in good health and beauty was one of the finest pictures in the world.

The Old English Game has held its own against all comers. Bright and beautiful he stands today, as he stood, with eager, bold, dilated eye, full of defiant gaze, a monarch bird, clad in lustrous feathery garments of the brightest sheen, when unflinching and undaunted he faced the foe. Fine in form, graceful in carriage, beautiful in color, small in bone, and with plenty of white flesh, unsurpassable in quality, skin thin and white, light offal, good laying qualities, great foragers, and to this may be added a courage, high, strong and enduring. Such are the Old English B.B. Reds, a proof to us of the present day of the care, consideration, and judgment in the selection for breeding purposes that always actuated our forefathers for producing the highest excellence attainable in "cocks of the game."

The very fact of their being fought demonstrates without any doubt the survival of the strongest and the most hardy, the most healthy and the best formed. Indeed, had cock-fighting as a sport, never existed, it can scarcely be expected that such birds as I now write of could be in existence, and our poultry yards would not have been graced with

a variety so useful to man. What other bird has the stately walk, the symmetrical form, the bold alertness, the daring haughty look, the graceful pose and carriage? Where another so rich in color, or of such texture of plume; erect, bold as a chief from battle with glory crowned, a natural ruler, a bird without a peer? And this because from generation to generation, the best, the strongest, truest, and the purest of the breed have been kept, and the weak and ill formed or ill conditioned set aside.

The cocks are black breasted, with hackle and saddle like spun gold. The hens are either partridge or wheaten in color; legs either willow, white or yellow, according to the different strains. I prefer the willow legged birds, as I think they are of the oldest and purest blood.

There are several other varieties of Old English Game as follows:—Golden and Silver Duckwing, Red Pyle, Blue Pyle, Spangles, Blacks and Whites. Any of these are grand table birds, and when crossed with other breeds, fine down the coarser fleshed varieties, giving smaller bone, and improving both the quality and quantity of breast meat.

In spite of some opinions to the contrary, I know of no better all round layers and no easier breed to rear and keep profitably.

They come true to type and as uniform as peas in the same pod—every bird good and no wasters. The chicks are hardy, and the game hen is an ideal mother. Another good kind of game fowl is White Indian Game. As a farmers' breed this is very hard to beat, as they are of large size, with heavy breasts and are good layers. They are closely followed by the Cornish Indian, Malay, and Sumatra. The Sumatra is not so large, but is a plump, heavy bird, and the best of layers. Madras and Assil Games are little known, but are as good as a lot of breeds now in favor.

The Dorking is one of the best birds to use in crossing with the Game. Orpingtons and Wyandottes are also very good for this purpose. I would strongly urge the poultry man and farmer to try the Old English Game or any of the Games mentioned, and I am sure they will give a good account of themselves.

A Profitable Hen.

Just as a suggestion of what may be learned by keeping yearly records of egg production we publish the result of a year's work on the part of a hen at the Iowa State College farm. This hen, just an ordinary looking Plymouth Rock, laid 230 eggs during the past year, and these at 25 cents a dozen would be worth \$4.75. Her feed cost \$1.50, giving a net profit of \$3.25 for the year.

Reports have frequently been issued that \$1 per year profit from one hen was an exceedingly good result, so perhaps this experiment, which we believe to be a very satisfactory one, is only the opening up of a great field of investigation, and probably other poultry breeders will endeavor to surpass this record for 1911.

Drawn and Undrawn Poultry.

U.S. Authorities Conduct Experiments
as to the Comparative Rate of
Decomposition.

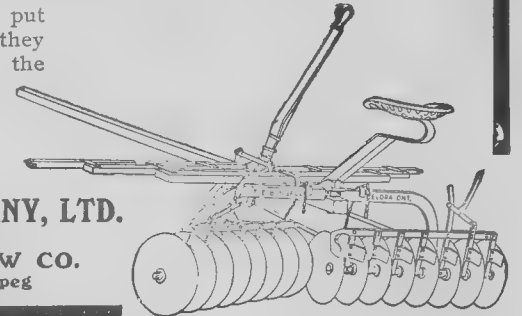
The results of the investigations into the comparative rate of decomposition of drawn and undrawn market poultry made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the season 1909-1910 have just been published. The conditions of the experiment were strictly commercial, as the fowls were killed and dressed by the regular employees of a poultry packing house, were shipped in the usual one-dozen-to-the-box package in a car-load of dressed poultry, were received by a wholesaler and handled with his stock, and went to the retailer, when he purchased fowls from the same car-load, remaining in his shop for the period which the market required for their sale.

The shipments extended over a period of six months, from January to June, inclusive, and the haul was about 1,700 miles, requiring on the average 7½ days. The birds were mature hens large and

To be Genuine it must bear the name "BISSELL"

Because of the great success of the "Bissell" harrow, several of its features have been imitated on other harrows. But no other harrow will give equal results unless it is built exactly the same. The plates of the "Bissell" could be put on other harrows, but they wouldn't cut deep into the soil and stir it up thoroughly like they do on the "Bissell."

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD.
ELORA, ONT.
JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.
Sole Agents, Winnipeg



The reason why the "Bissell" has such wonderful capacity is not due alone to the shape of the plates nor to position of frame and seat, but because all parts are in the correct proportion. If you want the harrow that wins every field test make sure that the name "Bissell" is stamped on it. Experienced Canadian farmers know that the "Bissell" is the best disc in America and we want the farmers from United States to know it, too. Write Dept. P for "Bissell" harrow booklet.

fairly fat, and the method of killing was by bleeding through the mouth and puncturing the brain through the skull just below the eye. The carcasses were dressed according to methods known respectively as "full-drawn," "wire-drawn," "Boston-drawn," and some were undrawn, all being dry picked, and the evisceration was conducted with sufficient care to render washing unnecessary.

The routine of dressing, packing, and shipping, and general handling in these experiments were far above the average. In fact, if all market poultry should be handled so well, the problem of decay would become insignificant.

The investigations which are described in detail in the pamphlet demonstrate:

(1) Undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does poultry which has been either wholly or partly eviscerated; (2) "full-drawn" poultry, completely eviscerated, with head and feet removed, decomposes the most rapidly; (3) "Boston-drawn" and "wire-drawn" stand midway between the undrawn and "full-drawn" in speed of decomposition—the "wire-drawn," which is most like the undrawn, being usually the better; and (4) that these deductions apply to dry picked, dry chilled, dry packed, unwashed fowls, which have been marketed with what would be called promptness.

The effect of different methods of dressing in case of delayed marketing is now under investigation.



Copenhagen Snuff

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For people living in Canada only.
Only one sample sent to each person.

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NATIONAL SNUFF COMPANY LTD.

900 St. Antoine St., Montreal.



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Dairy Prospects Good in Saskatchewan.

W. A. Wilson, Dairy Superintendent for Saskatchewan, reports a very bright outlook for dairying in that province this coming season. The schedule of the dairy trains has come to a successful close. Much interest was manifest at each point and the farmers along the lines of railway visited have benefitted greatly by the instruction received. Plans for 1911 include special instruction in care and handling of milk and cream, and cow testing work. Two dairy instructors have been engaged to carry out the instruction work, which is aimed primarily for patrons of the government creameries. One instructor will have charge of the work in the northern and another in the southern part of the province.

The cow testing work will be confined to individual herds. It is not the plan to organize any testing associations this year. Arrangements have been made to supply a full set of apparatus, to any person who will undertake to test his herd, at the low price of \$2.00 for a complete outfit, provided the cow owner will agree to carry on the test for three years and make regular reports to the Department. This is a splendid work. The Nor'-West Farmer would like to see a great many Saskatchewan cow owners take it up. It is both interesting and instructive, as well as being of real value to the man who makes use of the knowledge secured through the scales and Babcock tester.

Successful Short Course in Cheese Making.

The two weeks' course in cheese-making given at La Broquerie, Man., under the direction of the Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has closed. I. Villeneuve, instructor in cheese-making at the college, was in charge of the course, and reports the attendance smaller than that of last year, when a similar course was given under his supervision, but states that an increased interest prevailed among the students this year over last year.

The following subjects were given special attention during the course: The management of cheese factories, practical work in cheese-making, the making of pure cultures, milk testing, care of milk on the farm for cheese-

making, the making of fermentation tests to determine the undesirable fermentations in milk, the main points to be observed in making exhibition cheese, and the curing and marketing of cheese.

Teaching the Calf to Drink.

Every calf should be allowed to suck its mother for a day, but where a calf is to be pail fed it is not advisable to let it suck longer.

The reason for this is that the first milk of a newly calved cow is of a different chemical composition, and is specially prepared by nature as a regulator and stimulant for the young calf. It is laxative in its nature, and supplies the necessary constituents for health and strength in the young animal. It is possible, of course, to give this to the young calf by milking the cow and feeding it from a pail, but the chances for the calf receiving this milk in the proper amount and at the proper temperature are much less certain than if getting it directly from the cow. After the first day the calf should still be fed the mother's milk from the pail. After warming it up slightly higher than the temperature it comes from the cow, take a small amount in a clean pail and try to persuade the calf to reach down for the milk. Naturally it will raise its head upward, but by putting your forefinger in its mouth it can be guided to the milk, and will suck the milk for the first few days. The calf will soon learn to drink by this method, and will commence drinking without the use of the finger. This is a much better method than pounding the calf, and rousing one's temper, so as to make the feeder as stupid and irresponsible as the calf.

Two little things will bring a large amount of trouble to young calves, and those are, feeding from a sour pail, and feeding cold milk. One feed of chilled milk to a young calf will produce indigestion and very frequently death, while milk from a sour, dirty pail is the most frequent cause of scours in calves.

In the spring rush the poor calves are quite likely to be neglected, but remember that it is easier to wash the feeding pails than it is to doctor a sick calf, and it is a saving of time and money when compared with the loss in death and time required to bury a calf.

Good Record by a Jersey Heifer.

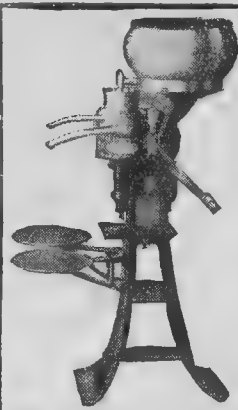
Under our heading "Among the Breeders" we note the new world's record made by a Canadian Jersey heifer owned by B. H. Bull & Son. We draw attention to this here simply that interested dairymen may look it up.

Milk with dry hands. Wetting the hands to milk is a dirty, needless habit.



A Swedish Dairy Barn.

Paul Bergstrom, Venn, Sask., writes: "I am enclosing a photo of a dairy stable from my native country, Sweden. I— and others from that country, I am sure—would be pleased to see it printed in the Nor'-West Farmer. Perhaps some people will be surprised at the fact that there are first-class dairy cows even in Sweden."



Trade in Your Old Separator for a New DE LAVAL

More than 15,000 users of inferior and worn out cream separators of various makes traded them in last year on account of NEW DE LAVALS, and doubtless there are many more owners of such machines who will be glad to know that the DE LAVAL Company still continues to make liberal "trade" allowances for them.

While these old machines have little actual value to the DE LAVAL Company, as the machines thus taken in trade are broken up and "scrapped" for old metal, such exchanges afford a practical example of the difference between good and inferior separators, and add to the prestige of the DE LAVAL, in the neighborhood.

Now that you will soon be milking more cows, why not take advantage of this liberal offer. SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT, and he will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know the DE LAVAL agent, write to the nearest DE LAVAL office, giving make, number and size of your present machine and full information will be sent you.

Important to Users of Old De Laval Separators

While DE LAVAL machines of ten or fifteen years ago are much superior even to present-day machines of other makes, during past the four or five years many improvements have been incorporated in the present DE LAVAL machines that make them simpler in construction, easier of operation, and more effective in skimming.

Liberal trade allowance will be made by any DE LAVAL agent on your old DE LAVAL, toward the purchase of an up-to-date style. It will pay you to investigate. Any DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain the new DE LAVAL improvements, or a DE LAVAL catalogue illustrating and describing the construction of latest styles and sizes will be sent upon request to nearest DE LAVAL office.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

Better than "Irrigation"

Make use of the moisture that is in the land at plowing time. It can be saved from evaporation until it has done its work on the crop if you use a

Kramer Rotary Harrow

For Plow Attachment

This is an ingenious combination of Harrow Packer and Pulverizer—the most powerfully constructed plow attachment ever offered to the trade. It is by far the best tillage tool on the market—unexcelled for backsetting and summer fallowing. It makes a perfect seed bed—locking up and saving the moisture of the ground by mulching and pulverizing it right off the mold board.

Saves its Cost in One Season

If your dealer is not handling the "Kramer," write to



John Deere Plow Company, Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

Selling Agents the

THE KRAMER COMPANY, Paxton, Ill.

Grow Soiling Crops.

A splendid way to utilize more profitably that piece of land near the buildings, that is now growing up with weeds, is to plow it up after seeding and sow some crop that can be fed to the dairy cows and young cattle when the grass becomes short this summer.

We have all seen the cows drop low in their milk yield during the latter part of July and August, due to the shortage of grass during that warm season. This can be overcome by growing a patch of corn, clover, a mixture of peas and oats, rape or white turnips near the yard or pasture, and when the cows show a fall off in the milk yield, and the grass becomes short, cut and feed some of this green fodder once or twice a day.

Pasture is limited in many sections of this country, and in a dry year it is exceedingly important that we grow some green feed to carry our cows over the dry summer season to the time when they will have free access to the grain fields. It does not require a large piece of land for these crops, as they are better for green feed if sown thickly, and consequently a small area will give you a large yield per acre, and many unsightly corners seen on several farms could be changed to profitable plots, giving us, indirectly, as great returns as any equal sized piece of land on the farm.

Why does the Cream Test Vary?

By Geo. P. Grout, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

There are at least eight reasons why the farmer or dairyman does not always get the same test from day to day, and still may get all there is in the cream from his hand separator.

1. Often a change in operators will cause a variation in the richness of the cream. One may not turn as fast as another; and the faster a separator is turned the higher will be the cream test. It will be higher, but there will be a smaller quantity of cream; and nothing is gained by turning the machine faster than is required for clean skimming. All manufacturers of cream separators furnish a book of rules and instructions for operating their machines, which should be followed closely.

2. The temperature of the milk has much to do with the thickness of the cream. Cold milk has a tendency to give a high test.

3. If the faucet on the supply can is partly shut off, or becomes somewhat clogged, as with a small stick, some hair, or dirt, it shuts off a part of the feed, and the test is higher, because the milk does not go through as fast as usual, and is subjected to centrifugal force in the machine for a longer time.

4. If the test of the herd varies, some cows testing high and others low, and milk is saved out from the high-testing cows for the house and not separated, and the next time the low testing whole milk is saved, there will be a change in the test. That is, a change in the richness of the milk separated will change the test.

5. The use of too much warm water or skim milk in flushing the bowl will lower the cream test.

6. All cream separators have a mechanical device for changing the thickness of the cream, known as the cream screw. This is usually located in the upper part of the bowl. Turning the cream screw towards the centre of the bowl, or in, gives a thick cream; and turning it out, a thin cream.

7. If a small particle of dirt becomes lodged in the cream screw it will change the test, producing a thicker cream.

8. When the separating has been done, the cream should be set at once in very cold water to cool it down. This, of course, furnishes excellent cream, not only for butter-making purposes, but for house use as well; and often the housewife, little thinking of the effect it will have on the cream test, goes out in the morning and dips off a couple of cupfuls from the previous

night's skimming. The thickest cream rises to the top, and two cupfuls taken from the top after standing will materially lower the test—much more than one would at first imagine.

In testing cream it should be remembered that the common milk pipette should not be used to measure out a sample. It does not hold enough cream to give a correct reading.

Make Good Use of Skim Milk.

As regards the feeding of skim milk in order to secure the best results from its use, experiments along this line have been conducted at the various experimental stations. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, considerable work has been done in this connection. In commenting on this work, Mr. J. H. Grisdale says:

"Skim milk is often fed by our farmers too lavishly. They have a considerable quantity of it and have few pigs, and therefore the pigs receive all they will drink—sometimes more. I have seen farms where there was skim milk standing in the troughs all day. That is not only extravagance, but wasteful waste. If we are to make the best use of our dairy products, as we should, there is no better way to use them than for bacon or pork production. But if we are going to use them at a profit, we must use them economically.

"A series of experiments was conducted at the Experimental Farm some years ago to determine the amount of skim milk that was most profitable to feed to young pigs. To some we fed as high as 30 pounds a day—all that they could possibly drink, and they received hardly anything else; and to others we fed as low as two pounds a day. We kept account of the amount of milk that each lot was fed. We valued the skim milk according to the results it had when fed along with the meal, and the results obtained were as follows:—Where we fed 30 pounds a day of the skim milk—all they would consume in addition to a small amount of meal—the milk was worth about eight cents a 100 pounds. Another lot received 25 pounds a day, and we found that the skim milk was worth 10 cents a 100 pounds. Other lots got about 20 pounds of skim milk a day. Where we fed 20 pounds a day the skim milk was worth about 12 cents a 100 pounds. When we fed 15 to 18 pounds, was worth 15 cents. When we fed from 10 to 12 pounds, we got a little over 20 cents. When we fed eight pounds, we got 25 cents. When we fed from four to six pounds, it was worth over 30 cents a 100 pounds. Where we fed from three to five pounds, it was worth a little over 40 cents. Now, you see the wonderful increase in value that the skim milk underwent when we fed in small quantities.

Skim milk is valuable not only as a feed, but it acts as an aid to digestion, or helps to digest other feeds, and makes them more valuable. Where we fed meal alone, it cost us \$4.50 for 100 pounds of bacon; where we fed skim milk with it at the rate of from three to five pounds a day, valued at 50 cents a 100 pounds, it cost us only \$3.50; and where fed in addition to a small amount of roots it made the cost even less. The farmer who feeds his pigs all the skim milk they can possibly drink is extravagant and wasteful."

Turning animals out on the grass too early is often more injurious than beneficial. They cannot secure a good, full feed of grass, and what little they get spoils their appetites for dry feed. You therefore cannot feed your remaining stable feed, and are keeping the cows on a half ration of soft, sappy food, which has not yet enough food value in itself, besides keeping the pastures eaten so short that unless we have an ideal summer for pasture you will never realize the full food value of the pasture field during the whole season.

F. F. Caldwell, Aylesbury, Sask.—"I have taken your paper for seven years, and consider it the best paper published in the West.

Johnny Groff, and The Magnet Cream Separator

Baden, Ont., April 5th. 1909.

Dear Friends;—

I will tell you about our Magnet Cream Separator. My little sister Ida May is eight years old, Mabel is nine years and I am 10 years. Ida May turns the milk from 3 cows. Mabel from four cows and I from 6 cows. Ma says she will never give that Magnet Separator up it is the best thing on the place. We got it now since 1902 and every year we like it better. Ma wants to keep more cows this summer, she says turning the separator is far easier than milking. When Ma was sick we did the milking and turned the Separator. Our neighbors with other separators wonders that ours runs so easy, and Ma told them that when theirs are worn out they should

get the Magnet. We like to keep on with the cream separator as long as we can, the more milk I turn the better I like it. I wish we would keep ten cows, I can turn it through, I am strong to do that, and I am not much afraid it makes me only fun to handle the Magnet Cream Separator.

I think I will close, as it is nearly school time. I am in the second book.

Yours truly,

JOHNNY GROFF,

The Petrie Mfg., Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton



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Dear Sir—Why go West and Pay \$20 to \$35 per Acre for Raw Prairie, when we can sell you a Highly Improved Farm in Manitoba at same price and on easier terms—Why do you? Drop off for a day and let us run you out with one of our autos and we'll show you something worth while.

BRANDON LAND CO., 30 Ninth St., Brandon, Man.



Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Watch the Collar.

The season is here when every available horse has to be put in the harness after a long winter's rest.

Shoulders once chafed are never again as tough as those kept sound throughout the summer season, and will continually give trouble.

The great point is to have the collars fit snugly, and, while they must not pinch the neck or shoulders, a collar rather tight will give the horse and groom less trouble than one that is inclined to be large and that rocks on the shoulder. Keep the collars clean by rubbing them with a stiff brush every morning and noon, as the dust blown about in the spring contains sharp particles of sand. This lodges on the damp collar, and will chafe the shoulders if not removed.

Fit the harness properly to the collars and keep them tightly buckled to the place they were made to fit. A few minutes spent in tightening up the harness during the day is not lost time.

Care of the Pig Crop.

By W. B. Richards, Live Stock Professor at North Dakota Agricultural College.

How few farmers succeed in raising a high per cent. of pigs from their sows? They keep a sow a whole season for a litter of pigs, and then fail to raise but three or four pigs of the crop farrowed, and in many cases lose them all, and then complain that it does not pay to raise hogs. The facts are, it will not pay to raise hogs unless one can succeed in raising fair size litters. If this is accomplished one of the big steps in producing swine economically has been attained.

Of course the size and vigor of the litters farrowed by the brood sows will depend very largely upon how they have been fed and handled during the time of pregnancy. Unless a sow is fed a ration liberal in protein and compelled to take exercise, large, vigorous litters can not be looked for. If the sows have not been properly cared for during pregnancy, there is all the more need for greater vigilance during farrowing time, or the period covered by this discussion.

We place the sows that are to farrow in a pen by themselves at least a week before farrowing time and we get them accustomed to having us go in and out of the pen. When in the pen we rub them along the underline and they will lie down at our bidding, soon becoming very quiet, and by this preliminary training you are much more apt to farrow them successfully if it is necessary to give them assistance. As fast as the pigs are farrowed, remove them one by one from the pen and place them in a basket or box where they can be kept warm. When the dam is through farrowing, return them to her and start them to suckle. If this is done it will avoid many pigs being killed. The reason they are killed if left with the dam is, because they squeal on the least provocation, and this makes the mother nervous and she will thrash around and kill the pigs, by possibly lying or stepping on them.

We provide our pens with fenders around them. This will save many pigs from being crushed to death. Until the pigs are a week or ten days old we bed the pen with fine straw or chaff, for this enables the pigs to move around much more readily and get out of the mother's way when she rolls over, etc.

Before and after the sow farrows, she should be fed very light or the pigs will

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM—J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Tamworth Pigs and B. P. Rocks. Prizes won in 1909 \$1500, in 1910 \$1850 and a lot of silver cups and gold medals. Rye Grass and Red Fife Wheat Seed. No noxious weeds. My entire herd is for sale.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyonoy," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud. Young stock for sale.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfeld, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshires, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE, AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. ALISON, Meadowside Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shropshire sheep and large improved English Berkshire swine. Young animals from imported stock for sale.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Grayville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man., breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

J. MORISON BRUCE, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride-28855.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of registered Clydesdales, Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM, Shorthorns and Berkshires for sale. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bull, cows and heifers for sale. Wm. Walker, Ashford, Sask.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

J. T. TULLY, Reaburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowside Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

DE VLOO BROTHERS,—horse dealers, Schoore, near Nieupoort, Belgium.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Jersey cattle.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Several pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from six months to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. We wish to reduce our herd without a public sale. Yorkshire boars and sows, November farrow, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; and July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include registered pedigree and crate.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. For sale—a number of pure-bred Yorkshire sows to farrow April, May and June, also a number of young spring stock of both sexes ready to ship at once.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Stock Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Sir Modest Colantha Fayne, winner of first and champion at Winnipeg and Brandon 1910, at head of herd. Bull calves for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, Man. Registered Shorthorns. Young bulls of all ages, cows, heifers and calves, all in good breeding condition.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindsafern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale, P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Leicester Sheep. Young stock for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

D. A. FRASER, Lake Louise Stock Farm, Emerson, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Young bulls for sale.

J. A. NICOLL, Rosendale, Man. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

JAMES BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder and dealer in Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

A. E. HOOD, Oak Lake, Man., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorns, Shropshires and White Wyandottes.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask. Breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man. breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

ABERDEEN ANGUS, Berkshires and Buff Orpingtons. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta.

J. V. BOYD, Regina, Sask., breeder of Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Bulls for sale. Homer Smith, Box 1394, Winnipeg.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

S. BROWN, Culraven, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, breeder and exporter of heavy Clydesdale stallions and mares. Also the best class of Hackney stallions and mares, sensational show harness horses and matched pairs.

SHROPSHIRE AND LEICESTER SHEEP Yorkshire hogs and Bronze turkeys. Young stock for sale; turkey eggs and birds in season M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Burden, 8426, champion at Calgary Fair, 1910, at head of herd. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Oswald Palmer Lacombe, Alta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Geo. Campbell, Killarney Man. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Sweepstakes boar at Brandon and Killarney Fairs

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND B.P. ROCK FOWLS Two young bulls and a few cows for sale. J. H. Mellick, Box 1765, Edmonton, Alta.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

Registered Stallions

For Sale or Exchange: One imported Shire stallion, **BUSCOT HAROLD**, 3 times champion at London Shire Horse Show; 1 French Coach stallion, 8 years old, weight 1411 lbs. George Hoadley, Okotoks, Alta. Phone 29

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

RED POLLED CATTLE

"The Farmer's Cow"
Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, the unbeaten Red Polled Bull. Stock of all ages for sale.

Imported Yorkshires

Young boars and sows, prize winners themselves and from prize winning stock, for sale. Breeding females include the champion sow at Edmonton Fair, 1910.

F. T. SHAW, Belmont Farm
P.O. Box 1632, Edmonton
Also some good farmlands for sale.



A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg.

The Gold Standard Herd



J. A. McGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.

Brampton Jerseys

We have orders for half a car of Jerseys for points along the C.N.R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton. We want a few more and ear will be sent, a single animal or as many as you want. Canada's greatest Jersey Herd Production

R. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario

Gaetz Valley Stock Farm

Home of the Choicest
Shropshire, Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln Sheep.

I can supply you with good show stuff, or choice breeding stock of any of the above breeds. I have also a bunch of good grades for sale. Write for prices, they are reasonable.

W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley Stock Farm, Gaetz Valley, Alta.

CHAS. ELLETT

Sandy Lake, Strathcona P.O., Alberta,
Breeder of Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

Stock all ages, both sexes. Good Strains.
Reasonable Prices.

not be able to take all the milk, or if they do, they will become sick. Leave the sow quietly after she farrows for the first twenty-four hours after farrowing; all she needs at this time is water to drink that is not too cold. Give her a little feed the second day but you will be surprised how little you ought to give her. Increase this a little daily and get her on full feed about two weeks after farrowing. If this is done it will avoid the pigs getting the scours which rarely kills many, but they do not thrive well after it. Thumps, which kill many pigs, can also be avoided in this way. Thumps is a result of young pigs getting too fat. See that the pigs get a chance to run outside of the pen where they will have plenty of room to exercise in; this will assist in avoiding thumps also.

Pigs at birth have two sharp pointed teeth on each side of their jaws. If not removed they are apt to make the teats of the mother sore with them and also sore one another's mouths by fighting together. These sores make infection possible, consequently they should be avoided. When the pigs are a day or two old take them up in your arms and cut these teeth with a small tinsmith's shears.

If pigs are reared successfully up until they are a month or so of age, the critical period is over and less caution in caring for them is necessary. A little attention to the details mentioned, however, at the period covered, as said before, will often increase the returns from the herd very materially.

attention and less pampering and box stall feeding, our friends of the grades could not long continue their charges. If more purebred stallions felt the pressure of the collar as often as do Ready Money and Duke, in the illustration accompanying, there would be more 85 and 90 per cent. foal getters among our heavy draft stallions. Ready Money is an imported Shire and Duke an imported Clydesdale owned by the Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alberta. They work now just the same as the other farm horses. In hay time Ready Money draws the hay into the barn loft and he can pull as heavy a load as an ordinary team. These two stallions are not used on the ranch but to breed the farm mares. The work does them good, they are perfectly quiet and there are few dry mares in the spring on the premises of the Knight Sugar Co.

Stallion Enrollment in Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture have been working for some time past, upon a set of rules and regulations respecting the enrollment of stallions within the province, which we publish herewith. The object is to protect and support the pure bred stallion owner, but especially those who are working toward improving the horse industry in Saskatchewan.

The following regulations became effective on April 1st, 1911.



Ready Money and Duke work just the same as the other farm horses. In haying time Ready Money draws the hay into the barn-loft and he can draw as heavy a load as any ordinary team.

Exercise for the Stallion.

Breeders of grade horses are wont to say that the chief objection they have to pure breeds is that they cannot get enough foals from them. A man who has only two registered draft mares and one registered stallion remarked the other day that his experience with grade horses was that he could get all the way from 75 to 85 per cent. of a foal crop from grades while with pure breeds the percentage was greatly smaller. Substantially this same opinion is very commonly expressed. The statements are made for the most part by owners of grade horses, although not long ago we heard the owner of one of the largest studs of purebred draft horses in the country say that he expected only about 50 per cent. of his mares to foal. A 50 per cent. foal crop is not enough, neither is a 75 per cent. crop. Perhaps it is too much to expect that every mare foal every year, but a loss of 15 to 25 per cent. simply because the mares are not settled at breeding time seems rather large.

The charge that purebred stallions are not as good breeders as grades is not altogether just. Give them the same chance and they will settle as many mares as the grades. Too many draft stallions are pampered and given too little exercise to the end that they become poor breeders. Perhaps the grade horse is worked every day. He is solid, his muscles are firm and he is constantly in prime breeding condition by reason of the exercise which he gets. If more purebreds were given the same kind of

1. Enrollment of pure bred stallion (or transfer of enrollment) will only be granted by the Department when the following conditions have been met:—

(a) The stallion must be recorded in the Canadian National Live Stock Records at Ottawa, if there is a Canadian stud book for the breed to which the stallion belongs.

(b) The stallion must be recorded in the name of the person applying for the enrollment (or transfer of enrollment).

2. If a stallion belongs to a breed for which there is not a Canadian stud book, enrollment as a pure bred stallion will only be granted if the stallion is recorded in a stud book recognized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and in the name of the person applying for the enrollment.

3. Canadian recording will in all cases be required as soon as a Canadian stud book for any breed of horses is established.

4. To assist owners of stallions to secure proper recording of their animals the Department of Agriculture will undertake to have a stallion Canadian recorded, when the application for enrollment (or transfer of enrollment) is accompanied by a fee of \$4.00 in addition to the fee of \$2.00 for enrollment.

5. The Department of Agriculture will also undertake to have a change of ownership recorded when the application for enrollment (or transfer of enrollment) is accompanied by a transfer of ownership signed by the last recorded owner and accompanied by the necessary fee of 50c. as well as by the enrollment fee of \$2.00.

JOHN GRAHAM

Importer and breeder of

Clydesdale, Percheron, and Hackney Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.

Have a few good stallions and mares left, which I will sell at attractive prices to clear. In Shorthorns have 2 young bulls of breeding age, good ones, and females of all ages. Carberry, Man.

Percherons and Holsteins

Registered stock of the highest breeding

Stallions and Mares for Sale

Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves offered at close prices. Imported mares weighing from 1,650 to a ton. Some mares in foal to imported "Carnot," grand champion at Chicago International in 1909. Some stallions and mares sired by the famous "Calypso." A grand lot of young stallions ready for service. Price right. Come and see; or write.

J. C. DREWRY, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alberta

Crows Nest Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Clydesdales—Shorthorns—Yorkshires

Premier herd of Shorthorns wherever shown, headed by Shenley Adonis (imp.). Several choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Some splendid Yorkshires, either sex, for Spring delivery. Will take a limited number of mares for service to Lord Ardwell. Local and Long Distance phone.

Jas. Yule, Mgr. Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Prop.
EAST SELKIRK, MAN.

Doune Lodge Clydesdales

Need no introduction. They stand on their merits and are unsurpassed in the Dominion of Canada.

Forty breeding, most of them imported, sired by Baron of Arcola, Perpetual Motion and some of the leading sires in Scotland.

Five two-year-olds and two yearling stallions for sale.

Stud horses for 1911. Baron of Arcola and Revelant's Heir. Mares booked for service to these horses now. 1000 acre pasture to keep them in.

Bryce & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

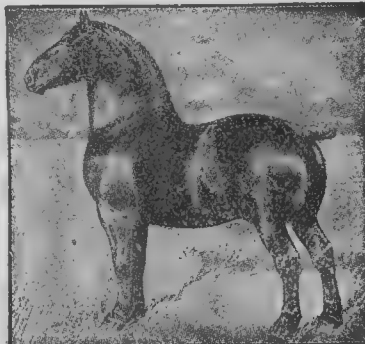
Maple View Farm

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY
STALLIONS AND MARES

MY new importation arrived on April 1, in good condition. They are all good colors, blacks and grays, 3 and 4 years old, weighing from 1800 to 2100 lbs. It will be to the interest of intending purchasers to write me, or come and see my horses before buying elsewhere. I can save purchasers money, as I buy my own horses and sell them without any salesmen, giving the purchaser the benefit of this saving in cost of selling. All horses are sold under a breeding guarantee. Over 35 years in the stallion business enables me to select breeding horses, as experience has shown. Correspondence solicited; visitors welcome. Maple View Farm is only one-half mile from station. Phone 104, ring 32.

Third importation for 1911.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Sask.



Acorn Quality GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS

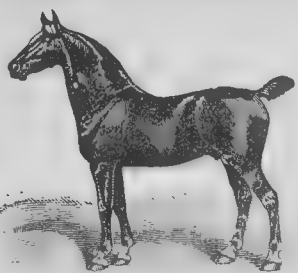
Guaranteed Not to Rust

For building Garages, Barns and Outbuildings

Write for Booklet

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD. 246 Princess Street
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Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam****Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

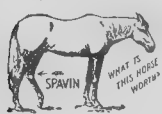
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

REG. TRADE MARK



An Express Co's horse after two years' work
on City pavement.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 21st, 1911.

In July, 1908, we secured a medicine called
"Save-The-Horse." We did save the horse and
he is to-day in the service of the Company at
Columbus, Ohio. This horse went lame on account
of a bone spavin and is now sound. We now have
another horse with a bone spavin and would ask
you to send us one more bottle with guarantee
to cure, as last. Kindly give this your prompt
attention and have the bottle rushed forward as
promptly as possible.

J. N. Dowell, Gen. Agent,
Wells Fargo Express Co.

\$5.00 a bottle with legal written guarantee or
contract. Send for copy, booklet and
letters from business men and trainers on
every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin,
Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint,
Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured
Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of
hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express
paid.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.

148 Van Horn St., Toronto, and Binghamton, N.Y.

Woodlands Stock Farm

Home of Ayrshires and Large English Berkshires

Herd headed by Netherhall Douglas Swell
(imp.) grand champion bull Seattle, 1909, and
first prize winner all over Canada. Some fine
young bulls, fit for exhibition and out of heavy
milking dams, for sale. A good selection of
Berkshire stock always on hand. Local and
long distance 'phone to farm.

J. J. Richards & Sons, P.O. Box 201 Red Deer, Alta.

CLYDESDALES

A few young stallions, two and three
years old for sale. Stud of 14 mares.

GEO. O'BRIEN,

1514 1st Street West, Calgary, Alta.

**Percherons and
German Coachers**

Stud of twenty head. Some choice stallions
for sale.

Washington-Alberta Land Co., Crossfield, Alta.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Some especially well selected impor-
ted stock for sale. Also farm horses.

A. A. Robinson, Saskatoon, Sask.

Lone Spruce Ayrshires

Young bulls ready to head herds, from
best producing strains.

A. H. Trimble & Sons, Red Deer, Alta.

**To Remove Warty Growths
from Cattle.**

R. W. Gordon, Mather, Man., writes:
—"In your issue of March 20, 'C. S.,'
Viscount, Sask., made an enquiry
regarding 'Warty Growths' on a heifer.
I have a heifer coming two years old
with a large warty growth on her
side. Two weeks ago I decided to do a
little experimenting. I knew that com-
mon castor oil would quickly remove
any seedy warts from cows' teats, so I
gave this warty growth a liberal appli-
cation with a small paint brush. The
next week I gave it another applica-
tion. The greater part of it has simply
dropped off, and I hope to cure her in
this manner. It is less painful than
using a knife and less expensive than
getting a V.S.

Lamb Surgery.

In spite of the obvious advantages of
docking and castration of lambs, there
are a good many farmers who neglect
these operations who would not think
of neglecting a colt or calf or pig.

There is no expert knowledge or any
skill required for either operation, which
makes it the more inexcusable. A man
who is raising registered sheep neces-
sarily leaves his ram lambs uncastrated
as it is not possible to select the good
ones in very young stock, but an ordi-
nary grade flock should show no uncas-
trated males. They do not grow as well
as wethers, they do not sell for as much,
and are a nuisance unless they are sold
under four months. Wether lambs, if
sale is not secured for them earlier, can
run with the ewe lambs in fall and
winter.

The danger of not docking lambs is
often serious. If sheep are in wet, heavy
lands and begin to scour in hot weather,
maggots frequently develop about the
tail, which may even cause the lamb
to die. Long tails are simply impossible
for breeding ewes.

To castrate a lamb requires two peo-
ple. The helper should hold the lamb
upside down against his body by all four
legs, having the belly and scrotum well
exposed. Cut off one-third of the purse
and pull out each testicle with a slight
jerk. This is the method as usually
followed with lambs at ten days old.
Many ranchers cut off two-thirds of the
purse, including the testicles, without
serious results. With older lambs the
bag should be slit on each side, the
testicles exposed and stripped of their
surrounding membrane, which should be
scraped back on the cord, which should
be cut three or four inches back. Later
methods of castration are by torsion, but
this is unnecessary except for heavy
sheep.

The best time to castrate is in the
morning, so that the lambs can be
watched. A warm day should be chosen,
and the sheep should be on a dry bed.
Generally it is not wise to cut under a
week old, and a lamb that is delicate
should be left until he is growing well.

Docking is generally done at the same
time as castration and with the lamb in
the same position. The length can be
better judged on the underside of the
tail which is bare of wool than from
above. About three-quarters of an inch
is long enough for the stump on a ewe
lamb at ten days old and an inch on a
ram lamb. The ewes should be short
for the sake of cleanliness, just short
enough to lie down. It is a mistake to
cut a ram lamb's tail too short, as a
good dock in a ram lamb gives an appear-
ance of strength to the back view of a
ram. It should be long enough to lie
down but not long enough to dangle.

There is usually little trouble from
bleeding among young lambs. If bleed-
ing is excessive, the tail may be tied
with two or three laps of twine for a
couple of days. Powdered bluestone or
cold water will check bleeding.

It is very easy to feed horses too
much hay or straw. The horse has a
small stomach, and a great deal of his
nutriment should be supplied through the
gallon measure.

Shire Stallions

HAVING made a large shipment of Shire Stallions from England for
the Spring Horse Show at Calgary, I offer all, with the exception
of one, for sale. The Shire Horse, owing to his great weight,
immense power, endurance and activity, is the premier draft horse of the
world. I have personally selected each stallion myself in England where,
during the last 25 years, I have bought thousands for the German
government.

All of the present shipment are rapidly getting fit and, despite their
long journey of 6000 miles, they won a first and second prize at the
Calgary Show. These horses are all ready for service and guaranteed
good stock getters. I will sell these stallions, being my first importation,
at very reasonable prices. They will be on view at the Calgary Exhibi-
tion Grounds, Victoria Park, until further notice.

F. Shroeder (From High River) Hotel Alberta, Calgary

**Balgreggan Clydesdale
Stallions and Mares**

Made a Great Record at
the Calgary Spring Show

A choice lot of newly imported
animals, also a large selection of home
bred stallions to select from.

Regarding my recent importation,
the "Scottish Farmer" says:

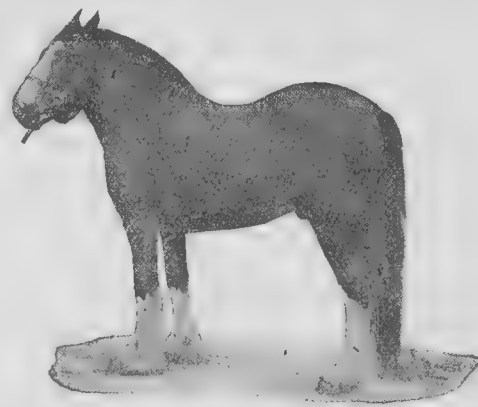
"As good as any that have ever
gone to Canada."

Also some extra choice Shropshire
ram lambs and yearlings for sale.

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BOX 472, CALGARY

(Balgreggan Stock Farm 6 miles South
of Calgary, 2½ miles from Turner
Station).



Baron Cupid, by Baron Cedric, by Baron's Pride.

Kentucky Saddlers**"The King of all Light Horses"**

The ONLY Saddle Horse

The Best of Drivers

I have for sale twenty head of Registered Kentucky Saddle Horses
—stallions and mares—all ages. For prices and particulars of breeding,
etc., apply

MILWARDE YATES, Swift Current, Sask.

Dollar's Imported Clydesdales

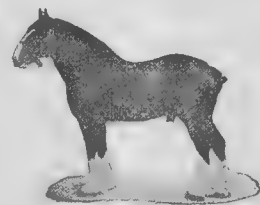
My last importation, consisting of rising four, rising three
and rising two-year old CLYDESDALE stallions, is now
in my stables at HIGH RIVER.

Included in this lot are the gets of such well-known sires as
REVELANTA, PRINCE OF CRAIGWILLIE, NETHER-
LEA, UNCLE JOHN, and the great SCOTLAND YET.

I personally selected this shipment and have every confid-
ence that they will meet with approval of western horsemen.

They are the big quality kind. Prices right. Come and
see or write for particulars.

A. L. DOLLAR, High River, Alta.

**Alberta Bred Clydesdales and Hackneys**

Six Clydes and three Hackneys, better than I have ever before had. My home-bred
horses have WON OVER IMPORTED ONES AT CALGARY STALLION SHOWS during
the past ten years. You run no chance with Alberta bred. They get good vigorous foals
and lots of them. Come and see these; they will not disappoint you.

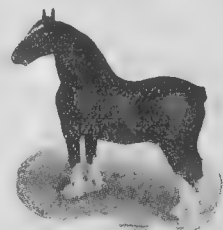
WILL MOODIE, Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.

Imported Clydesdales For Sale

One stallion and four mares just imported from the
home of the best Clydesdales in Scotland.

Another importation will be made shortly. Write
for particulars to

ANDERSON & FORSYTHE, Flagstaff, Alta.

**The Percheron Society of America**

Has 338 new members since December 1st, 1910, exclusive of the 137 new members
added by taking over the Percheron Registry Company, Columbus, Ohio. More than 3500
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mares will do your farm work and raise more valuable colts than grade mares. For
information address,

Wayne Dinsmore, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



Range Cattle being fed sugar beet pulp and shelled corn in yards of Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta.

Horse Supply in Canada.

The total number of horses in Canada has risen from 1,500,000 in 1901 to 2,214,000 in 1910. Of this number approximately one million horses are in Western Canada, or treble the number that were here ten years ago. Eastern Canada shows a decrease of about four thousand horses. As the imports of horses into Canada about balance the exports, the whole of the increase in question has been bred within the country.

The rapid settlement of Western Canada should, therefore, supply a permanent market for good horses, and should do much toward encouraging the horse breeding industry, not only within the western provinces, but also in other places where they can supply the proper class of horses for our markets.

Range Losses in Southern Alberta.

Cattlemen and sheepmen in Southern Alberta have suffered rather severe losses this past winter. One of the largest ranchers in the territory served by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. stated a few days ago that the cattle losses would probably be from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Two thousand head is the estimated loss of one concern.

The whole south country was pretty hard hit last season on account of the dry weather, and, as a result, grass was very short at the beginning of winter. The winter was exceptionally severe and more than the usual amount of snow fell. Very little hay was cut in the drought stricken belt, and those ranchers who did have hay could not get to it on account of the deep snow. Many hundreds of cattle have simply starved to death. Snow covered the ground so that the cattle could not get what little grass was there, and the hay that was cut and in stack was under snow as well. Short grass, little hay, deep snow and a cold winter made, altogether, a bad combination for the rancher. The herds in that section have come through in very poor condition. A few days ago the writer saw hundreds of carcasses rotting in the sun, cattle that had died from starvation. And the loss still continues with backward spring, grass has been slow in starting, that there

is still little maintenance to be had on the range, and many head are still dying. The Knight Sugar Co., at Raymond, have been shipping in shelled corn from Nebraska at about \$25 per ton, delivered. This is hauled out to the herds and shovelled onto the ground. The kernels being large, enables the cattle to pick up the most of it, so that little is wasted. At that price this corn is considered cheaper and better than barley or any other grain.

Give the Colt a Chance.

Watch the colt this spring. Work him easily for a few weeks and rest him frequently while in the field. Lift the collar and air his shoulders as often as necessary, and he will repay you for your time later in the season. Wash his shoulders at night with cold water. A handful of salt may be added to the cold water, but, if so, be sure to rub off all the dry salt from his shoulders in the morning, or the effects will be worse than if cold water alone had been used.

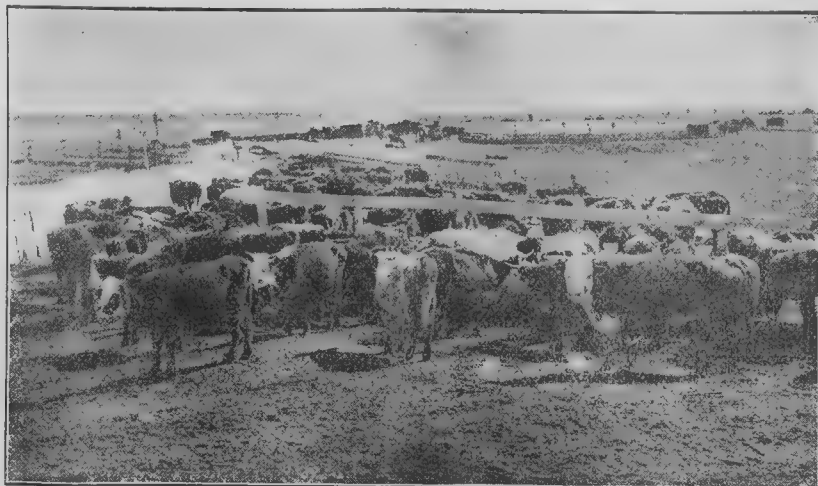
Government Aid to Light Horse Breeding.

The English Government has made a grant of \$200,000 to the Development Commission, the sum to be devoted to the encouragement of light horse breeding.

While England has always been prolific in its supply of the heavy horse, yet, during the past few years she has failed to keep her record in the production of light horses. This is probably due to the fact that foreign dealers and breeders have secured many of the best sires and mares in England, with the result that second rate animals have been produced.

The Government, in view of this fact, have increased their original grant of \$25,000 to \$200,000, to be distributed during 1911 in the way of King's premiums to Thoroughbred stallions, with the hope of reviving the light horse industry in England.

Owners will have to apply for the premiums and in all cases the soundness of the stallion will have to be taken into consideration, and will have to be vouched for by a veterinary surgeon.



Another view of the hundreds of cattle in the yards of the Knight Sugar Co., at Raymond.

DR. WARNOCK'S Ulcerkure

The wound healing wonder.
Heals without leaving a scar or the usual after growth of white hairs. Ulcerkure is the surest and safest of all antiseptics.

Sold in bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00

Western Veterinary Co.

Sole Proprietors

P.O. Box 2132, Winnipeg, Canada

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Elsie Stock Farm, NINGA, MAN.
Breeder of
Shorthorns & Clydesdales
STOCK ALWAYS FOR SALE



Holsteins, Yorkshires
Leicesters

Orders for Spring
pigs taken.

A. B. POTTER
C.N.R. Langbank Sask

Old Basing Stock Farm Jerseys

Why not buy a bull calf from a cow that has made an official record in Alberta. Our "Rosalind of Old Basing," bred and raised here, holds the Jersey Record for Canada, fifth of any breed. Only cows that have made or are making

RECORD OF MERIT

are kept in Old Basing Herd. Headquarters for Jersey cattle. Write for what you want.

C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta

WM. C. SWANSTON
Glenburn Farm, Pense, Sask.
**Breeder of High Class
Clydesdales**

Also dealer in Percherons. Stock of all ages for sale.

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and Dental operations a specialty.

Office: 334 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG
Telephone 295

THE THORNCLIFFE RANCH
Breeder and Importer of

High Class Clydesdales

Mares and young stock of both sexes for sale

John D. Simpson, Moose Jaw

Belgian Horse Ranch

The leading importers and breeders of Belgian draft horses in Western Canada. The firm has imported many grand champions, and its reputation stands behind every animal sold.

R. PIRMEZ, Prop., Calgary, Alta

T. C. NORRIS,
Live Stock Auctioneer
GRISWOLD MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

SEND 10 CENTS

WE WILL MAIL YOU A
SAMPLE PACKAGE OF
ERZINGERS CUT PLUG No. 2

BEST \$1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST

JOHN ERZINGER
McIntyre Block Winnipeg

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions. From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere.

If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose, we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future.

Illustrated catalogues free on application

Homewood Stock Farm

Galloways, Berkshires, Oxford
Down Sheep and Angora Goats

I have a good lot of Berkshires and Angora Goats for sale. A Spanish Jack for sale, or exchange for work horses.

Farm two miles from town. Phone 277, ring 2

James Bray

Portage la Prairie Man

Business Jerseys

The Best in the West

In our herd we have some of the best Jerseys that money could buy in the United States of America. Mayflower Noble, our herd header, won first at the National Dairy Show. We have a yearling heifer that was first at the same exhibition. Pet's Wonder, four years old, is a first prize winner at State Fairs; also her dam, Morocco's Pet.

This is the kind of blood that predominates in our breeding herd. We can supply anything from one animal of either sex to a car load.

Joseph Harper & Sons
Kinley, Sask.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE AT COPFORD STOCK FARM

I have sold all my young Ayrshires except a bull calf and four year old bull, Prairie King. Farm six miles south-east of Pense and six miles south-east of Grand Coulee. Phone Coulee Rural from Pense. P.O. Box 183.

F. H. O. HARRISON, Pense, Sask.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address and any number required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Tantallon Farm

Home of Choice Clydesdales,
Shorthorns and Leicesters

Some choice young Bulls and Heifer for sale

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask.

Maple Leaf Stock Farm

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Registered and high class Clydesdales for sale at all times.

E. B. ANDROS, Prop.

Stop That Limp



Change that limping, useless horse into a sound, healthy horse, willing and eager to do a good day's work.

Don't let a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Ringbone or any other Lameness keep your horse in the stable. Cure it with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It cures without leaving a scar, blemish or white hairs—because it does not blister.

Port Kells, B.C., June 14th 1909
"Have been using your Liniment for years and find it all that you represent. Have not been without it for 10 years."
GEORGE GORDON.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Excellent for household use. Sold by all dealers. Ask for free book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us for copy. 55

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Lakeside Farm Clydesdales

Will sell: Eloquence (imp.) 8413 [14464] by Benedict, bay, rising five years old, guaranteed sire foal-getter. King's Council (imp.) 9493 [14927], also by Benedict, bay, two years old.

Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta.

Spruce Coulee

Aberdeen-Angus, Berkshires and Buff-Orpingtons, Phone and Station, Bittern Lake.
LEW HUTCHINSON, DUHAMEL P.O., ALTA.

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. BROWN & SONS, Proprietors, Box 68, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Malrose Stock Farm



SOLD OUT OF SHEEP

SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.

FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

Owing to extreme drought, and having no hay and practically no straw, I offer my entire herd of Shorthorns and Clydesdales for sale, at most extreme low prices. Knowing I have got to sell is the time for those that have got feed to take advantage of securing exceedingly well-bred, grand show animals at half-price. Apply to

PURVES THOMSON

Maple Shade Farm Purves P.O., Man.

HORSES

Going Blind, Barry Co. Iowa City Ia. Can Cure

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Winning Clydesdale Sires in Scotland.

Archibald MacNeillage, Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Compiles Interesting Account.

Of quite as great interest is the list of winning sires for 1910 as a list of the prize winners themselves. The first three sires stand as in 1909, with some variations as to numbers of representatives and total prizes, but none as to the relative positions. Baron's Pride (9122) still holds the first place, with something in hand, but not nearly so much as in some of the preceding years. His female produce were decidedly more numerous, took much higher positions as a whole than his male produce. Mr. Stephen Mitchell's big brood mare Blossom of Newhouse, and his still more successful three-year-old Thelma II. did most to bring up the number and value of their sire's record. These mares grew in favor as the season advanced, and with Mr. Kerr's Chester Princess they formed a trio which would have made the reputation of any horse. Hiawatha (10067) had splendid representatives in Boquhan Lady Peggie, Minnewawa, Montrave Viceroy, Royal Salute, Sir Winston, and Dunure Amos, all of which took front rank. Baron of Buchlyvie made a considerable advance on his position of the preceding year, and as a breeding horse he stands unrivalled amongst the younger horses. With Perfect Motion, Dunure Footprint, and his own brother Dunure Index, and Dunure Myrene, he gave a long lead to any sire of his own age. His half-brother Everlasting comes up from seventh to fourth place, or what some might be disposed to call an equal third position with Baron of Buchlyvie. Both horses have the same total in prizes. Everlasting has one more representative, but Baron of Buchlyvie had an easy superiority in the matter of first prizes and champion honors. The most conspicuous representatives of Everlasting were the three Aberdeen-shire-bred colts Royal Guest; the yearling shown by Mr. J. P. Sleight at the Glasgow Stallion Show, and afterwards throughout the season by Mr. James Kilpatrick; and the Argo yearling of the Messrs. Montgomery. All of these colts are of big sizes, grandly-colored, with great weight of bone and substance, and close action.

A very remarkable record was made for his years by Oyama (13118). He had a total of 32 prizes with twelve animals, but none of these got into first place at these eight shows. Revelanta (11876) had an equal number of representatives, which made a total of 17 prizes, but of these three were firsts. His most conspicuous representatives were Mr. Picken's two-year-old Lady Alston, which was first at Ayr; Mr. Douglas's Lady Douglas, which was first at Glasgow; and The Bruce, which was first at the Royal, and afterwards took similar honors in Canada. Royal Favorite comes in next with a good record. His eight representatives had 12 prizes, of which three were firsts. Two of these were out of Cawdor Cup champion mares, viz., the great four-year-old stallion Scotland Yet, which was first at the Highland, whose dam was Chester Princess, and the beautiful filly Ferelith, which was first at Ayr and Glasgow. Her dam was the celebrated Pyrene. Royal Edward follows with the excellent record of ten prizes with six representatives, and then comes the steady breeding horse Sir Hugo with nine prizes at the credit of five representatives. The best among them was undoubtedly Mr. Taylor's two-year-old colt Sir Rudolph, which was first at Kilmarnock. Marcellus is decidedly the best of the sixes having that number of prizes with five representatives. One of these was Mr. Ferguson's Mundale, which took first at Aberdeen. Marmion has also a good record with five prizes taken by four animals, of which Harviestoun Rose and Princess Cedric had firsts. The records of Allandale and Rozelle have already been commented on. The latter is something unique. Two animals, two first prizes, and two championships. The first prizes at the credit of Togo and Benedict are Silvertail and Maid of Threave respectively.



Gold Medal offered by the Percheron Society of America. Won at Winnipeg Industrial.

In addition to the Champions of Western Canada, we now have in our barns 12 head of choicest stallions and mares which we were able to buy at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. We are in the horse business; come and see them. We invite inspection.

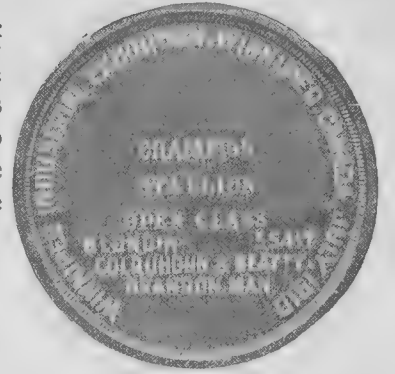
Over 30 Years in the Business Our Motto: "Fair Dealing"

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Colquhoun & Beattie Have the Champions PERCHERONS, CLYDESDALES and SHIRES



Reverse Side of Medal.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS FOR SALE

AT

Clearwater Stock Farm



MARQUIS—One of the two-year-olds in our Nov. 15 shipment; weight 1825 lbs. girth 8 ft. 1 in.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.

Branch Barn: CALGARY, ALTA.

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Horse Importing Company

Listowel, Ontario, and
Wavy Lake Ranch, Strome
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President - W. C. KIDD, Listowel, Ont.
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Importers and dealers in the highest class of imported PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and Standard Bred Trotting Stallions of the most fashionable strains. Private sales solicited.

Terms to suit responsible parties.

Our consignment is now ready for inspection. Write to either place for further particulars.



CAESAR DE MACHELEN
First and Champion Belgian Stallion at
Edmonton Fair.

JNO. H. STOUT

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Importer and Breeder of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions
WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA

Local and Long Distance Phone. Westbourne is 17 miles north-west of Portage la Prairie on Minnedosa and Yorkton Branch, C.P.R.

Names of Sires.

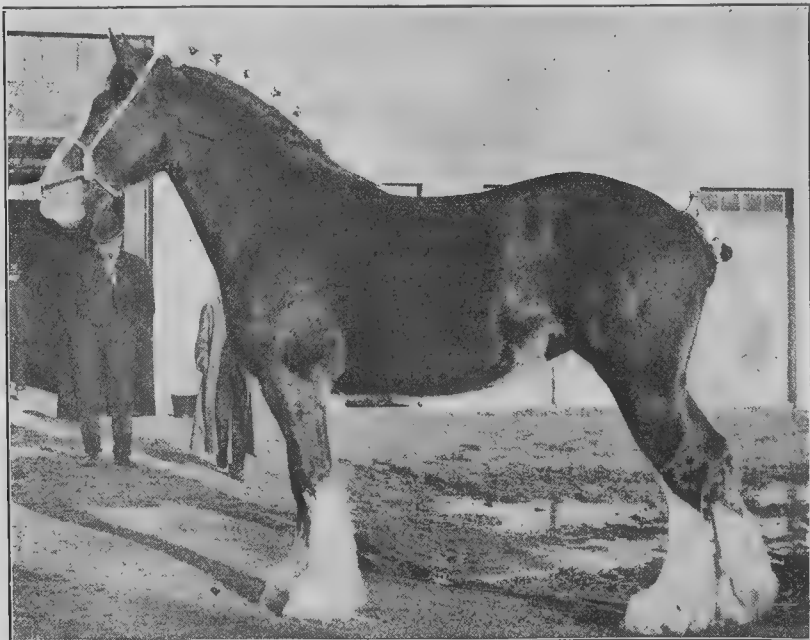
	Total Prizes	First.	Second.	Third.	Championships.	Animals.
Baron's Pride (9122)	42	15	9	6	3	19
Hiawatha (10067)	38	10	10	5	3	17
Baron of Buchlyvie (11263)	34	12	4	7	3	15
Everlasting (11331)	34	7	9	4	1	16
Oyama (13118)	32	—	2	7	—	12
Revelanta (11876)	17	3	2	5	—	12
Royal Favorite (10630)	12	3	1	—	—	8
Royal Edward (11495)	10	—	2	1	—	5
Sir Hugo (10924)	9	1	3	1	—	5
Marcellus (11110)	6	1	1	—	—	5
Scottish Crest (13182)	6	—	2	1	—	3
Ruby Pride (12344)	6	—	1	2	—	4
Montrave Ronald (11121)	5	—	1	3	—	3
Marmion (11429)	5	2	—	—	—	4
Silver Cup (11184)	4	—	1	—	—	4
Memento (13100)	3	—	1	2	—	2
Allandale (12418)	3	1	—	—	1	3
Baron o' Boquhan (12840)	3	—	1	—	—	1
Diana's Prince (13440)	3	—	1	—	—	1
Sam Black (14348)	3	—	1	—	—	1
Rozelle (10338)	2	2	—	—	2	2
Togo (13229)	2	1	1	—	—	1
Benedict (10315)	2	1	1	—	—	1
Lothian Again (11804)	2	—	1	—	—	2
Baron of Burgie (13345)	2	—	1	—	—	1
Casabianca (10523)	2	—	—	1	—	2
Baron o' Dee (11264)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Royal Chattan (11489)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Baronson (10981)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Montrave Mac (9958)	2	—	—	—	—	1
Auchenflower (12007)	2	—	—	—	—	1
Count Victor (12108)	2	—	—	—	—	1
Netherlea (12260)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dunure James (13452)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pride of Blacon (10837)	1	1	—	—	—	1
Prince Shapely (10111*)	1	1	—	—	—	1
Best of All (12048)	1	1	—	—	—	1
Baden Powell (10963)	1	—	1	—	—	1
Gartly Baron (12995)	1	—	1	—	—	1
Hillhead Chief (10774)	1	—	1	—	—	1
British Chief (12500)	1	—	1	—	—	1
Honour (14165)	1	—	—	1	—	1
Royal Chief (10876)	1	—	—	1	—	1
Sir Everard (5353)	1	—	—	1	—	1
Black Rod (10509)	1	—	—	1	—	1
Up to Time (10475)	1	—	—	1	—	1
Rowallan (13159)	1	—	—	1	—	1
Scotch Clover (13729)	1	—	—	—	—	1

The following sires had one prize each to their credit, of less value than a third: Clan Chattan (10527), Johnstone Victor (13540), Baron Beaulieu (11257), Lancer (12205), Mercutio (11431), Dunedin (12951), Baron Nelson (13342), Baron's Best (11597), Viscount Seton (14421), Pearl Oyster (10831), Atahualpa (12806), Cairnbrogie Chieftain (11291), Barnum (3455), Prince of Craigwillie (11462), Baron Albion (12432), Star of Cowal (13216).

Colt Shows.

From down Iowa way come very encouraging reports as to the success that has attended the holding of colt shows in the fall. Generally these shows have

been started by some enterprising stallion owner, who has offered liberal prizes in order to bring together a good showing of the colts from his horses. Then other horse owners have seen the benefit and have joined in, and the show has grown. In some instances in Iowa, more than 100 foals have been entered, and a thousand people have been present. Perhaps we are not yet ready for colt shows in many parts of this country, but it should at least be easy to interest stallion owners and secure a strong colt department at each one of our fall fairs. In other centres where horse breeding is receiving special attention, a colt show, put on all by itself in the fall, would attract a good deal of attention and help wonderfully to boost the breeding of high-class horses.



Sturdy Rose, Champion Clydesdale Female, Saskatchewan Winter Fair. Owned by R. H. Miller, Lumsden, Sask. This mare has never been beaten in her class. She has three championships to her credit and is only three years old this spring. She won first at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, as a foal; first as a yearling at Regina Spring Stallion Show, 1909; first in class and champion at Regina Summer Show, 1909; first and champion at Lumsden, 1909; first as a two-year-old, Regina Spring Show, 1910; and first and champion last month as a three-year-old.

Clydesdale Mares and Fillies for Sale

Personally Selected

Just arrived, a carload of high-class Clydesdale mares and fillies, both imported and homebred, many of them in foal to the best stallions.

All the mares are broken to harness and fit to stand a hard day's work.

No fancy prices. All in reach of any good farmer. Terms right to responsible parties.

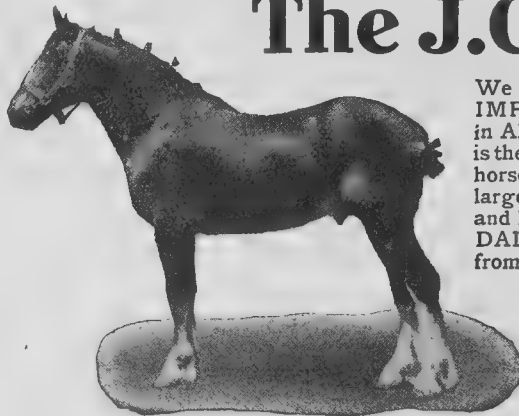
Golden West Stock Farm

(P. M. Bredt & Sons)

Edenwold P.O., Sask. Balgonie R.R. Station, C.P.R. Main Line



The J.C. Ranch



We have been BREEDING and IMPORTING CLYDESDALES in Alberta for 27 years. Our Ideal is the BIG, DRAFTY TYPE -The horse for the farmer. We have the largest bunch of both home bred and Imported pure bred CLYDESDALES west of Winnipeg to select from. Write for prices before buying.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned.

JNO. CLARK Jr.,

P.O. Box 32

Gleichen, Alta.

Sir Norton (imp.) by Montrave Ronald, out of Bess 2nd of Daldy. First prize two-year-old at Calgary Fair.

Meadow Lawn Clydesdales

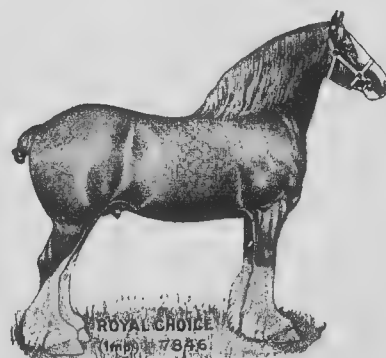
A few good Canadian bred colts rising two and three; also a few first class imported stallions for sale; mares and fillies of all ages. This stud won

14 Firsts and Championships

at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg in 1910, at one of the best Clydesdale shows ever held in America.

Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.

Local and long distance Phone. 11 miles north of Regina, on the C.N.R. Regina-Prince Albert line.



SINTON'S (Imp.) CLYDESDALES

Our 1910 importation comprising 24 Stallions and 20 Mares, reached Regina from Scotland Aug. 15th. Included in the number are many prize winners and outstanding individuals by such celebrated sires as Baron's Pride, Baden Powell, Baronson, Breadalbane, Everlasting, Marmion, Memento, Montrave Ronald, Pride of Blacon, Prince Shapley, Revelanta, Royal Edward, Royal Favorite, Royal Chottua, Ruby Pride and other noted sires.

50 head (imp.) Clydesdales and 8 (imp.) Percheron Stallions to select from, ages 1 to 5 years. Prices and terms the very best possible. Stables in city.

ROBT. SINTON, REGINA, SASK.



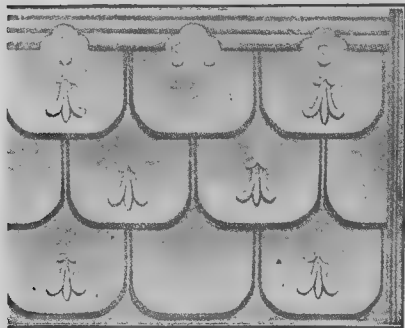
English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes, Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize horses. Have been exhibited at the leading shows of the West. Prize winners from the Shire Horse Show of London, Eng.

Homewood Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

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P.O. Box 2186, Winnipeg, Can.

To Remove Nail from a Horse's Foot.

Here is what one authority says on this question: Most cases of lameness in horses require a very minute and careful personal examination before they can be diagnosed. A nail in the foot is frequently at the bottom of the whole trouble. In this case poultice the foot for a few days with a linseed meal poultice, having a little carbolic acid added to it. As soon as the horn softens somewhat, make a careful examination, cutting the horn of the sole away liberally; pay especial attention to the line of union between the sole and hoof wall and the crevices at either side of the frog; but do not trim away any more of the frog than is necessary. If you succeed in finding the nail, remove it carefully and then inject, with a syringe, a five per cent. solution of creolin or a four per cent. solution of carbolic acid into the cavity, and bandage the hoof with dry cloths, repeating the disinfection and bandaging process twice daily.

Practical Bulletin on Tuberculosis.

Wisconsin is a great dairy state, and as tuberculosis among cattle is frequently quite common in important dairy centres, and as the disease is very readily conveyed to humans through the medium of milk and dairy products, it is not a matter for wonder that the authorities of Wisconsin are giving a large amount of attention to the question of bovine tuberculosis.

One of the latest expressions of the Wisconsin interest in this disease comes to hand in the form of a bulletin from the State College of Agriculture, entitled "A Catechism on Bovine Tuberculosis." This is a most practical bulletin, the information it contains being given in simple language, and answering just such questions as the veterinary branch of the state is frequently asked.

In view of the great number of tuberculous cows in all parts of our own country, the question naturally arises if some such information as is here presented to Wisconsin readers would not be acceptable in Canada, coming either from the office of the Veterinary-Director-General at Ottawa or from the veterinary branch of a provincial agricultural college or department of agriculture.

Compensation by the State.

It is interesting to note that the state of Wisconsin has passed a law providing compensation for slaughtered tuberculous animals. This law went into effect at the beginning of last December. It is one of the very first, if not the first, laws of the kind to be passed anywhere; in fact, we are not definitely aware of other places where such a law stands on the statute books. This law requires the testing of all breeding and dairy cattle over six months old, that are sold in the state. It is against the law to sell such an animal unless the same has, within two years prior to the sale, been tested by some person approved by the state live stock sanitary board. It is also unlawful to purchase such an animal unless evidence of such a test accompanies it.

This act does not require the testing of cattle sold for feeding purposes, for slaughter, or to be exported from the state. Cattle cannot be imported for other purposes than slaughter, unless they are accompanied by a proper certificate of inspection, which shows that they have, within six months, been tested and found healthy.

Now, as to the compensation. The state aids the farmer in disposing of the diseased animals. The owner of cattle found tubercular on an official test may have the cattle shipped for slaughter to places where federal meat-inspectors are stationed. If the meat is passed, the farmer receives the total receipts from the sale. Or another provision is that reacting animals may be appraised, and the state pays three-fourths of the appraised value for animals found to be tubercular and full value for animals that do not show lesions of tuberculosis.

Here is what every Farmer Needs

"The Cowl Brand Ranch Remedy Chest"



This Complete Outfit, Reg. \$5.00.
Special Mail Price - \$2.50
Offer
F.O.B. Winnipeg. Only one chest to a customer

The Chest contains the following articles of everyday use on the farm:

- 1 Qt. "Live STOCK DRIPS" will destroy lice and mites. Kills all germs in scabs, cuts and abrasions.
- 1 Qt. "VERMIN DEATH"—A beautiful brown wood-stain that exterminates bed bugs and other vermin.
- 1 Qt. "POULTRY PEACE" that rids birds and buildings of lice, mite and other vermin.
- 1 Pt. "MANGE CURE"—A most successful germicide.
- 1 Pt. "RINGWORM CURE"—A tested and certain cure.
- 1 Pot "OINTMENT-OF-TAR"—For all kinds of sores and cuts.
- 1 Pt. "RUB-IT-IN"—A Liniment for sprains, spavins, rheumatism, etc.
- 1 Pt. "HOOF OIL"—Will cure contracted hoofs or sand cracks.
- 1 Qt. "HARNES LIFE"—Will soften and waterproof any harness and will not blacken the hands.

When you have used up any or all of the articles in above list re-order from your local dealer.

Chest can be hung up in a convenient place in barn or stable.

Order to-day and be prepared for emergencies.

Carbon Oil Works, Ltd., Maltese Cross Bldg.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Importers and Breeders of

**Clydesdales, Percherons
Belgians and Hackneys**

We have already sold three times as many horses as we did in the same time last year; but we are continually landing new shipments and have a big assortment left to choose from.

We expect a shipment of choice Clydes and Hackneys in a few days and another car-load of Percherons before May 1st.

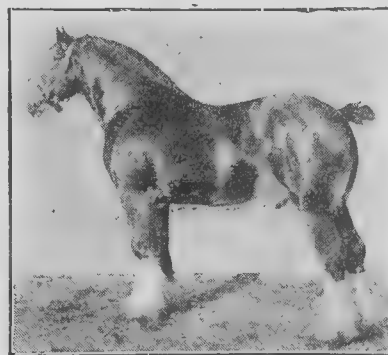
Write us for description and prices telling us just what you want and how you would like to pay for it. Fair treatment and honest guarantee with every horse sold.

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.,

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Vanstone & Rogers,

Stables and Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.



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Herd head by Keir Emblem, imported, 79045. Choice breeding stock, both sex, at Rock bottom prices. Come and see them or write for Price and terms. 65 head in herd.

Prize-winning Banded Plymouth Rocks, both sex. Eggs in season.

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Combination Wagon Box and Rack, can be instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—Hay, Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry. Will carry two tons in any position. You ought to have one.

"Eureka" Seed Drill will handle the most delicate seed without bruising—and sows evenly to the last seed. Easily converted from straight drill to hill dropper. A few additional parts make a complete wheel hoe, plow and cultivator.

Write for Catalogue. Every farmer should have one. 12 EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

"Eureka" Fountain Sprayer is just what you need for small Fruit Trees, Plants and Shrubs. Light, strong, compact. Two nozzles with hose attachment. Tested to stand Five Times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two gallon capacity and all expelled by one pumping.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil. Best Iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.



Clydesdale Stallion, Lord Sunday (imp.), 11722, by Hiawatha; dam Lady Monday, by Baron's Pride, the Highland Society Winner. Foaled in May, 1907. Imported by Jno. Graham, Carberry, Man.

on slaughter. However, no animal is to be appraised at over \$55. Thus an owner of a herd of condemned cows, valued at \$40 per head, could elect to have them slaughtered off, and receive an indemnity of \$30 each for them. In this, however, certain limitations are placed so as to prevent the state being subjected to imposition.

Against Mixing the Breeds.

Our horse breeders' associations have recently been very active in campaigning against the grade stallion. But there is one other point where they might also do some very much needed work. This is in educating farmers against the great folly of mixing all kinds of blood. In scores of communities something like this has occurred: First there were common mares, and these were mated to a grade stallion. Then a Clydesdale came in and was largely used. Then a Thoroughbred spent a year or two there. Then there were two more Clydesdales. And now there is a Shire, two Percherons, and a Hackney. This is only an imaginary case, but many places could be found where the history of horse breeding in the community would make just about such a story.

No success can be reached in such a way. If at all possible, each community should have a sort of understanding as to where it stands in horse breeding. If the mares are of the Clydesdale type, and there is a sufficient number of good Scotch or Ontario men to assure

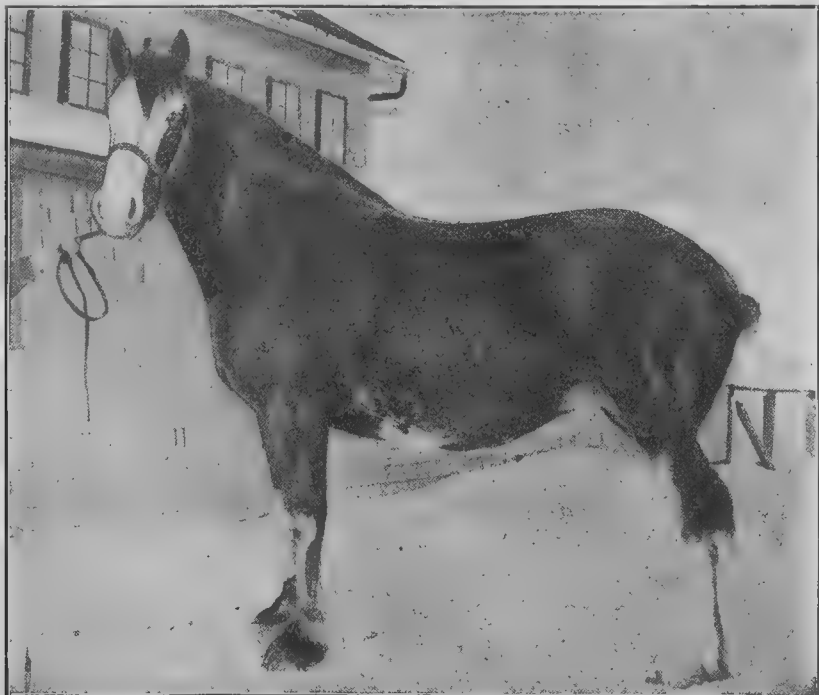
the continued keeping there of a strong succession of Clydesdale stallions, these should be strongly supported and other encroaching breeds given only limited support. Likewise, if there are enough Americans to assure the upbuilding of a strong Percheron community, the Clydes, Shires, etc., that try to steal in and cross up with Percheron blooded mares should be induced to go elsewhere. And so on all through.

Success in commercial horse breeding is not so much a matter of purity of blood or of "papers" as of just plain average horse sense. We believe in the registered horse, as being much better, on the average, than the grade, but would much rather take the chances of one farmer who uses a line of well graded up sires of any single breed, even if none of them were pure bred, than to take the chances of his neighbor who used only the best of pure breds, if he kept switching off from one breed to another.

Manitou and Roland both held very successful spring stallion shows recently.

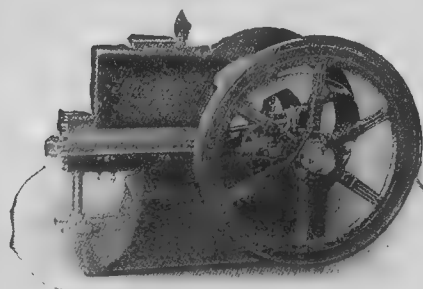
Whitewashing the insides of stables not only makes them more sanitary, but also increases the light.

Official figures gathered from year to year in the United States show that losses by epidemics of hog cholera are gradually decreasing. The loss of the past year, namely, 43 per 1,000, is the smallest ever recorded by the Bureau of Statistics.



Clydesdale Female, Princess Royal, imported by Jas. Yule, East Selkirk, Man. First in class for registered draft mares and first in team with Lady Pride at the Manitoba Winter Fair, 1911.

The Manitoba Gasoline Engines



ARE
Great Labor Savers
on the Farm

They are always
ready for work, in winter
as well as summer, are

not affected by cold weather, as every engine is **Hopper Cooled**, no large separate water tank with small connecting pipes, and circulating pump to freeze up or leak.

Have a perfect **Cold Weather Automatic Mixer** that requires no priming to start.

The **Gasoline Supply** tank is carried in the base below the intake valve, **no possible chance of flooding the engine, leakage or waste** as with gravity feed engines.

The hopper, cylinder, and base are all cast separate, in case of an accident can be repaired at very small cost, quite different to those that have these parts cast all together, the latter method cheapens the first cost but not the last.

All small wearing parts are **case hardened tool steel** (never wear out).

Has **automatic battery and fuel cut out**, which insures **long life to the batteries and economy in fuel consumption**.

Write to-day for free catalog giving complete description of all sizes from 1½ to 25 h.p. We also manufacture a complete line of **Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Saws, etc.**

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The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.
CALGARY, Alta. BRANDON, Man.

In making your plans for the coming crop season are you giving due consideration to the very important matter of

Hail Insurance

If you are it is safe to say that you have decided or will decide to insure with us. Close inquiry into our business methods, our rates of premium and our treatment of patrons who have been claimants for indemnity for loss could lead you to no other conclusion.

Eleven years of successful operation and increased patronage from year to year proves the merits of the plan on which we conduct Hail Insurance, and we invite the most searching inquiry into our record.

Our home offices are here in the Provinces where we solicit patronage, within easy reach should we fail to make good on anything we undertake.

Full information and the names of satisfied patrons in any district where we have done business will be furnished on application to

ANY LOCAL AGENT, OR

Insurance Agencies, Limited
General Agents: Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina

The Central Canada Insurance Co.
The Saskatchewan Insurance Co.
The Alberta-Canadian Insurance Co.

Liability of Exhibitions as to Animal Disease Contagion.

Important Test Case Decided by Judge Prendergast.

In July, 1909, a certain party exhibited several dogs at the dog show, held in connection with the Winnipeg Exhibition, under the Canadian Kennel Club and Winnipeg Exhibition rules. These dogs unfortunately contracted distemper, the exhibitor claims, at the exhibition, and on his return home some of the dogs died. He instituted proceedings against the exhibition board to recover the loss of the dogs. The case was only recently decided, and we feel that some reference to the finding will be of interest to all exhibitors of animals.

This is an important test case, as the finding of the judge would largely determine the future existence of exhibitions throughout the country; for had the judgment been given against the Association all shows with which stock, poultry or dog exhibits are connected would be greatly handicapped, and the Board of Directors made liable for damages due to some disease breaking out among the exhibits, and over which they had no control.

The plaintiff made the following charges:—That the building, in which the dogs were housed was unsanitary and inadequate, also that proper inspection was not given the dogs upon entering the show, and found fault generally with conditions and management.

Evidence was given by other prominent dog fanciers, from the east and south, who had exhibited at the said show in Winnipeg, which went to show that the inspection, sanitation and management of this show was equal, if not superior, to many larger exhibits of its kind.

The defendants proved that all reasonable care that they were bound to use had been exercised, and that the disease had risen from some cause over which they had no control.

The action was dismissed with costs.

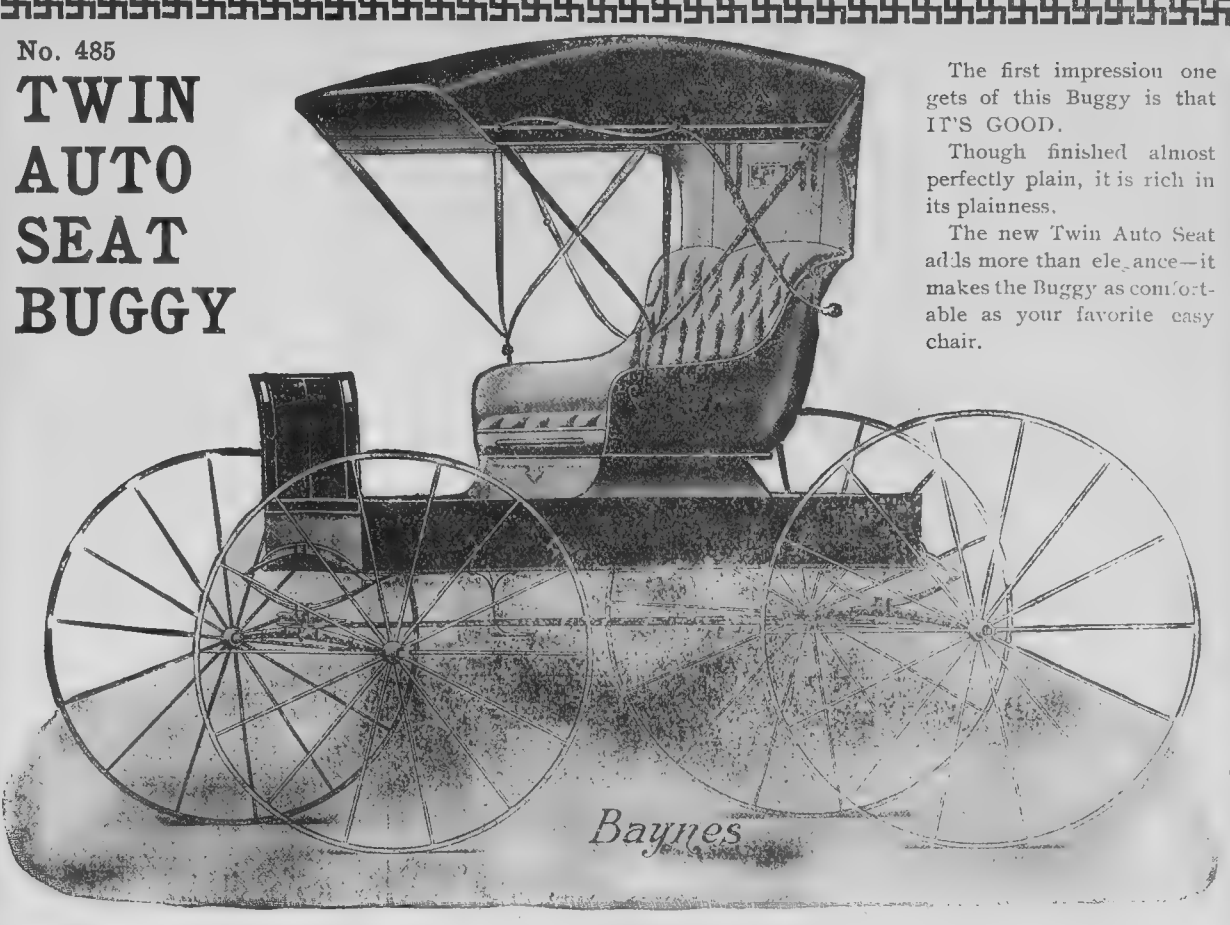
Brandon City Makes Grant to Fair Board.

Five thousand dollars has been granted to the Brandon Summer Fair by the City Council of that city. This is two thousand dollars in excess of any previous grant from the city, and doubtless the Brandon Fair of 1911 will prove even a greater success than in past years, when the combined interests of country and city are so in evidence.

The idea of stallion enrollment was originated and put into definite form as law by the government of the old North-

No. 485

TWIN AUTO SEAT BUGGY



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ON ALL Baynes Buggies

We are now using "Twentieth Century" Shafts—easily the strongest and best shafts made. Every Baynes Buggy is sold with the "BAYNES LIMITED GUARANTEE," which protects the purchaser absolutely. Some good territory is still open in the West for live Local Agents. Write us at once for terms and particulars.

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W. T. Bell, Saskatoon, Sask.

M. C. Drew & Sons, Vancouver, B.C.

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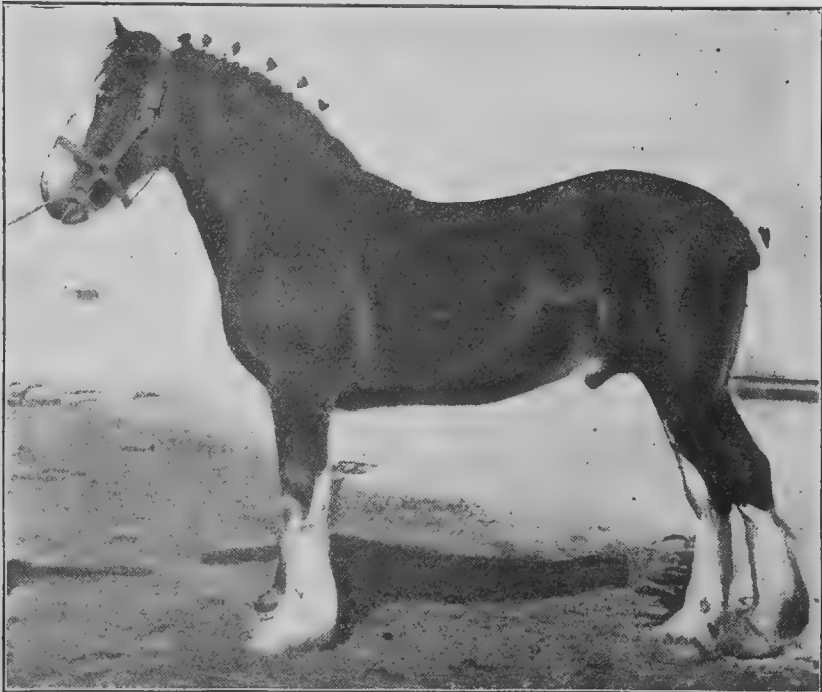
The first impression one gets of this Buggy is that IT'S GOOD.

Though finished almost perfectly plain, it is rich in its plainness.

The new Twin Auto Seat adds more than elegance—it makes the Buggy as comfortable as your favorite easy chair.

West Territories of Canada. Now we not only have it copied into provincial legislation by our various provinces, but also by fifteen of the states to the south of us.

The city of Winnipeg has just decided to do the right thing by ordering a number of iron drinking fountains from which horses being driven about the city may be watered. The same kind of humane consideration for the horse is a good thing on the farm. If a barrel of water and pail were taken to the field and the horses watered in the middle of the half day, it would be a good thing.



Clydesdale Stallion, Albion, by Vigorous. Winner of first in class for rising two-year olds at the Manitoba Winter Fair, 1911. Owned by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

THE "FLOUR CITY" TRACTOR

WILL DO YOUR PLOWING AND GENERAL FARM WORK CHEAPER THAN HORSES OR STEAM!



To those contemplating the purchase of a Farm Tractor, we respectfully ask that they look up the record of the "Flour City". We are not stock jobbers or promoters; we have devoted our entire time, talents and capital to the perfecting of our Tractor.

Those who have followed the development of the gasoline tractor will recognize the Kinnard-Haines

Co. as the first to demonstrate its practical utility in the field. For fourteen years we have been improving our Tractor and today the "Flour City" is recognized as the embodiment of simplicity, strength and efficiency.

Our policy has always been conservative; our claims moderate, our progress has been steady and we have enlarged as we progressed.

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ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., DOMINION
Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary SALES AGENTS

Spring Shows at Calgary.

Alberta Provincial Horse Show—Pure-bred Cattle Show and Sale—Spring Fat Stock Show—Large Entry List and Good Attendance—Good Show of Draft Horses—Light Horses Strong—Bulls Bring Good Average Prices—Horse Breeders and Cattle Breeders Hold Annual Meetings.

The number of exhibitors at the Calgary spring shows this year was unusually large. Horses alone numbered above 900 entries. Cattle showed an improvement over previous shows, and there were some splendid classes of sheep and swine. It was horse week, April 18 to 21, in Calgary, and no mistake about that. Compared with the equine exhibits, the pure-bred cattle and fat stock had to take a back seat. Horses loom large on the horizon of western agriculture just now, and this situation has been reflected for the past few years.

Clydesdales.

Clydesdales were out in their usual large numbers. Each year sees the other breeds—Percherons, Shires, Belgians, and Suffolks—making rapid gains, but still the Clydesdales lead by a big margin at the Calgary shows in so far as both numbers and general interest are concerned. It was less a one-breed show, however, this year than has been the case on former occasions. The increased interest in the other draft breeds detracts nothing from the Clydes. They



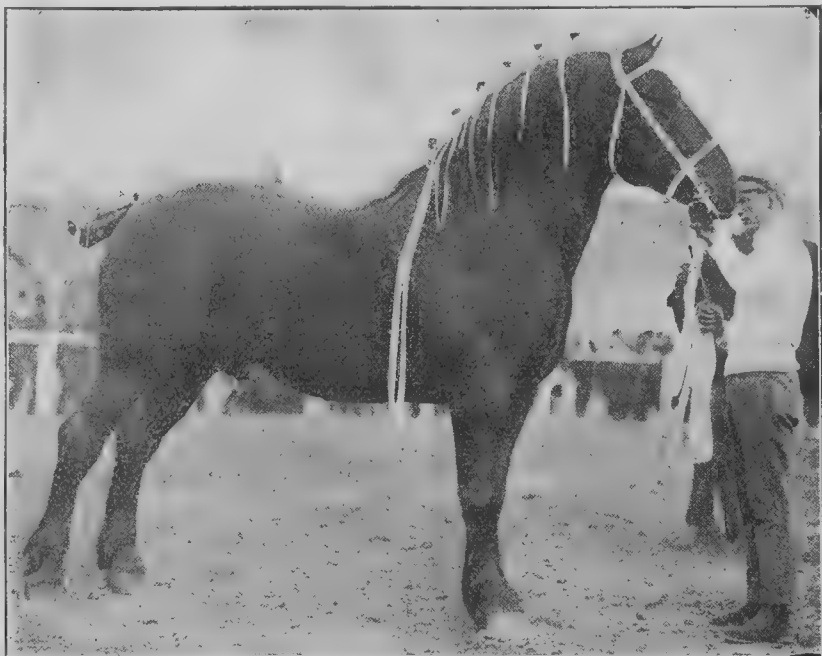
Some of the Judges and Officials at the Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Calgary. Reading from left to right: James McKirdy, Napinka, Man., judge; P. M. Bredt, Regina, Provincial Live Stock Commissioner for Saskatchewan; George Lane, Calgary, President Alberta Horse Breeders' Association; Alex. McDermid, Lucknow, Ont., judge; Prof. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho, judge; Dr. Roberts, Vancouver, judge.

at all our shows. While the horse exhibits seem to become larger annually with very little trouble, the cattle, sheep and hog men are also making rapid advancement. Prospects are that at the 1911 summer fair there will be the largest showing of cattle, sheep and swine ever yet seen in the West.

Fairs reflect to a very great degree the live stock conditions of the country. That is one reason for our giving considerable attention to them. At the fairs are seen the best that the country affords in the way of live stock. The vast majority of the agricultural population do not often avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing these shows, and thus are the losers to a considerable extent.

always get a splendid hearing, and always will be a leading breed in western Canada. Some of the choicest animals ever bred or brought into this country could have been seen at Calgary two weeks ago. Nearly all sections were well filled. Jas. McKirdy, Napinka, placed the awards.

Stallions, 5 years old and over.—1. Ruby Baron (imp.), by Baron's Pride, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary; 2. Glassford Squire (imp.), by Hiawatha, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; 3. Baron Ailsa (imp.), by Baron's Pride, E. D. Adams, Calgary; 4. Royal Chieftain (imp.), Jno. Graham, Carberry; 5. Medallion (imp.), by Baron's Pride, Henning, Bellway and Waive, Calgary. There were ten entries in the class. Ruby Baron is a grand horse,



Habitus (imp.), by D'Avergne, winner of second prize in a strong class of 4-year-old Percheron stallions at the Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Calgary. Imported and owned by John C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta.

A Windmill Wonder

The greatest windmill pumping success whether for strength, durability or easy working is

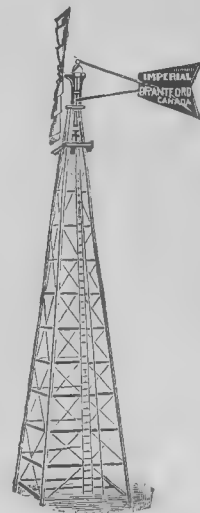
The Imperial

Its perfect gearing is a guarantee for the very best that is looked for in a wind power machine.

Its powers of resistance, once properly erected, will defy any cyclone that has left another building standing in the vicinity.

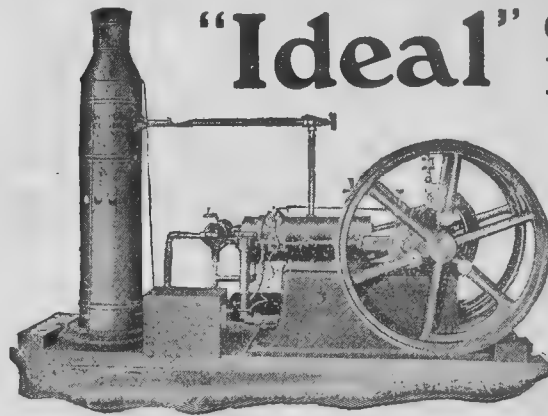
The "Ideal" Power Wind Mills

Made in 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet sizes are the standard wind-power engines in the West. There are more of them in use than all other makes combined.



DO YOU KNOW OF THE FUEL-SAVING

"Ideal" Gasoline Engine?



If you want a perfect little engine that will fit into every job and give you all the power you need on the farm at the lowest cost—this is your engine.

Stationary or mounted, from 1½ to 50 h.p.

Every detail of the very best material and workmanship.

Goold, Shapley-Muir, Ltd.,

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Lightning

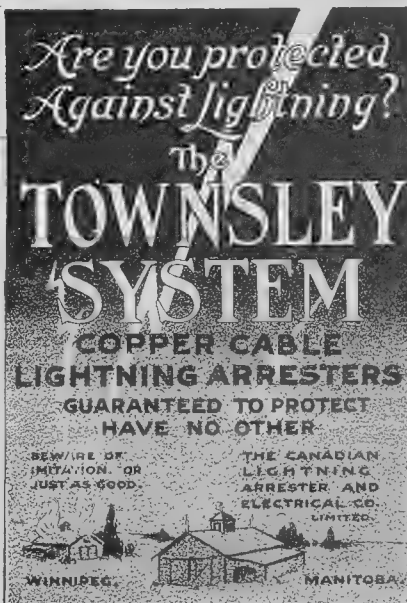
Cannot possibly damage your barns or home if they are protected with the PURE COPPER CABLE of the Townsley System

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of other so-called "Lightning" protectors now being exploited.

Don't touch any proposal of the kind till you know what there is in

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against all damage from Lightning Storms by the guarantee which accompanies every installation made by

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CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS

May 5th

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 7.-TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

You smoke cigars. You ask your tobacconist for a cigar, and you probably choose at random from one of the boxes in the case, You do not know what they cost, nor where they are made, nor how, BUT YOU PAY TEN CENTS FOR THEM, JUST THE SAME.

Do you realize that for ten cents you should get a really first class cigar, one with ten cents' value in it?

You are in a position to pay for a good cigar, and you are willing to put up the price; BUT YOU HAVE NOT BEEN GETTING THE VALUE.

I believe that you have discrimination enough to know when you are getting the goods, and I now give you the opportunity.

Test the ROXBORO CIGAR once, and I will take my chance on the verdict. Cut out the coupon below, hand it to your dealer with 25 cents, and get three ROXBORO CIGARS, which I guarantee to be the best straight 10-cent cigars you ever smoked, AND SAVE THE BANDS FOR ONE OF THESE BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

I am yours for the success of the ROXBORO CIGAR.

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY N.W.F.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET
THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

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Booklet on patents and Drawing Sheet on request

has beautiful feet and legs, and is well topped. He had four rather good running mates, too, in the other prize winners. Other exhibitors were Duncan Clark, Gleichen; Jas. Clark, Crowfoot; Wm. Moodie, De Winton; and Geo. Spence, Cremona.

Stallions, 4 years old.—1. Allanfean (imp.), by Baron Hood, Turner; 2. Scotland Standard (imp.), by Revelanta, A. L. Dollar, High River; 3. Colonel MacQueen, by Master MacQueen, Jas. Clark; 4. Bay Ronald, by Baron Ritcheild, Duncan Clark; 5. Scotland's Superior (imp.), by Revelanta, Dollar. There were eight entries in this section. Other entries were: Jno. Graham, Alex. McDonald of Pincher Station, A. Innes of Millarville, Herbert Hone of Mlhapore, Anderson and Forsyth of Flagstaff, and A. A. Robinson of Saskatoon. It was a fairly good class, taking them all through. Allanfean and Scotland Standard went well together. Colonel MacQueen is, of course, distinctly drafty in type, and mated well with Bay Ronald, placed fourth.

Stallions, 3 years old.—1. Dunoon, by Dunure Blind, Geo. O'Brien, Calgary; 2. Argaty (imp.), by Baronson, Harold Banister, Davisburg; 3. Meadow Bank, by Baron Gibson, Turner; 4. Sir Norton, by Montrose Ronald, Jno. Clark, Jr., Gleichen. This was a very good class, and contained 8 entries. In lining these up, Mr. McKirdy was consistent with his placings in the previous classes, favoring the well conformed type that goes straight on the ground.

Stallions, 2 years old.—1. Slogarie, by Baron Cedric, O'Brien; 2. Bouncing Billy, by Benedict, O'Brien; 3. Scotland's Triumph (imp.), by Scotland Yet, Dollar; 4. Prince Bountiful, by Charming Prince, Turner; 5. Lord Ormonde, by Ruby Pride, Duncan Clark. Entries in this section numbered seven. Slogarie is a grand colt, a good mover, and right in other ways. O'Brien's other horse, Bouncing Billy, made a good second, and not many would have changed the other placings very materially. Clark's horse had the size, but did not suit the judge in other ways.

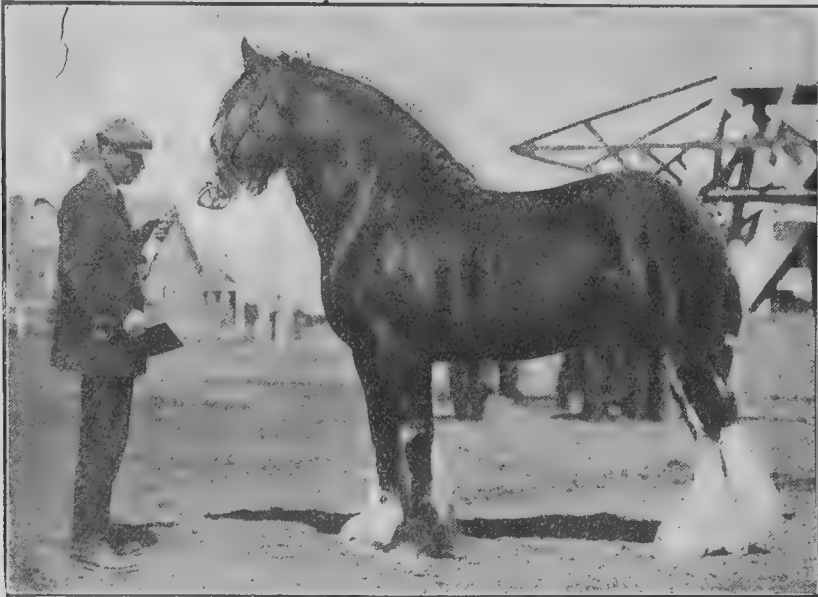
Stallions, foaled in 1910.—1. Favorite, by Etonian, and 2. Premier, by Evergrand, Turner; 3. Barlae Jem, by Etonian, Bryce Wright, De Winton; 4. Bob Shirley, by Colborne, J. W. Hayes, Calgary. Only four entries in this section.

Stallions, 2 years and under, bred in Canada.—1. Prince Bountiful, Turner; 2. Baron of Moosomin, W. H. Croxford, Airdrie; 3. New Jersey, by Etonian, Wright; 4. Sonnie Laddie, by Sonnie's Best, Wm. Moodie. J. W. Hayes and N. S. Ellithorpe, Sundre, were the other exhibitors. It was a good class of home-bred colts, and typical of the kind that can be produced in Alberta.

Stallions, over 2 years, bred in Canada.—1. Colonel MacQueen, by Master MacQueen, Jas. Clark; 2. Lazy Jim, Ellithorpe; 3. Pride of Lindsay, by Country Gentleman (imp.), Geo. Spence; 4. Diplomat, by Consul, Moodie. Five horses made up this lot, Moodie's Crown and Feather being the other entry. They were the big kind all the way through, prairie raised, and would take a prominent place in any show.

Mares, 4 years or over.—1. Irene (imp.), by Labori, Turner; 2. Eurydice, by Orpheus, Thos. MacMillan, Okotoks; 3. Maggie Fleming (imp.), by Royal Chattan; 4. Lily Garthy, by Up to Time, A. J. B. Dewdney, Calgary; 5. Proud Beauty (imp.), by Baron's Pride, Dewdney. This section contained 15 entries; it included a lot of good females, but was not as uniform as it might have been, and was thus somewhat hard to judge. Irene was easily first. Since the Regina show she has changed hands, Mr. Turner having bought her from P. M. Brett. She was beaten at the Regina show, but is nevertheless, a great mare; and perhaps never showed to better advantage than at Calgary this spring. Eurydice was later given championship honors in the Canadian-bred class. It is unnecessary to state more than that this class of mares was a good one.

Mares, 3 years old.—1. Poppy (imp.), by Baron o' Buchlyvie, Turner; 2. Georgina Muray, by Plebian's Pride, O'Brien; 3. Daisy Marshall (imp.), by Pride of Blacon, W. S. Herron, Calgary. Only these three were shown. Poppy has perhaps more quality than any other



Ruby Baron (imp.), by Baron's Pride. Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Calgary. Imported and owned by John A. Turner, Balgreggan Stock Farm, Calgary.

Clydesdale at the show. She was later made reserve champion to Irene.

Filly, 2 years.—1. Pirene, by Baron Kerr, Turner; 2. College Queen, by Diploma, O'Brien; 3. Ruby McIntyre, by Ruby Pride, Wright. Seven entries in this section. Mr. Turner also purchased Pirene from P. M. Bredt during the Regina fair. She was easily first here, according to general opinion. Ruby McIntyre had many favorites for second place. J. A. and A. A. Jamieson, Kelvin Grove, Calgary. Duncan Clark, Anderson and Forsyth, and O'Brien had the other entries.

Fillies, foaled in 1910.—1. Maud McIntyre (imp.), by Baron Hopetown, Wright; 2. Dolly D, Hayes.

Three, get of registered sire.—1. Bryce Wright on Barlae Jem, New Jersey and Favorite, sired by Etonian; 2. Jas. Clark on Colonel MacQueen, Lilly MacQueen and Fancy MacQueen, sired by Master MacQueen.

Champion Canadian-bred stallion.—Prince Bountiful. Reserve, Colonel MacQueen.

Champion Canadian-bred female.—Eurydice. Reserve, Pirene.

Champion stallion, any age, Canadian bred or imported.—Ruby Baron. Reserve, Dunoon.

Champion female, any age, Canadian bred or imported.—Irene. Reserve, Poppy.

Shires.

This spring's show of Shires was the best ever seen in Calgary, if not in the west. Ten horses were led out when the section for stallions, 3 years old or over, was called. W. W. Hunter, of Olds, secured the championship with Windridge Boy. The largest exhibitor was F. Schroeder, of High River. Only two days previous to the opening of the show he arrived in Calgary with an im-

portation of nine head. They were, of course, not in the very best condition for showing on account of their long trip, but were able to secure one first and a second. F. A. McHugh and Sons, Calgary; Geo. Hoadley, Okotoks; Jas. H. Lucas, Nanton; and Allen Gant, Sedgewick, Alta., were the other exhibitors. Jas. McKirdy, Napinka, placed the awards as follows:—

Stallions, 3 years or over.—1. Windridge Boy, by Rock's Chief, Hunter; 2. Ace Harold, by Duanea Harold, Schroeder; 3. Gillibrand Flag, by Flag Signal, Hoadley.

Stallion, 2 years.—1. Intake Coronation. Schroeder.

Mares, 2 years or over.—1. Fern, by Duke of Angsey, Hunter; 2. Newton Solney Ruth, by Lochinge Forest King, Gant.

Champion stallion.—Windridge Boy. Champion mare.—Fern.

Percherons.

At the Calgary show, in keeping with both Brandon and Regina winter fairs, the Percherons made decided gains over previous exhibitions. The general distribution of prizes indicates the competition that was present. Jno. C. Drewry, of Cowley, on the Crow's Nest line, was a new exhibitor, and brought out a magnificent lot of big drafty and good moving animals. Geo. Lane, of the Bar U Ranch, was back as strong as ever. W. E. and R. C. Upper had in quite a string from their Calgary ranch, and then there was a goodly number of other and smaller exhibitors, and some new ones. The complete list follows:—

C. R. de la Vergne, Glenbow; Robt. Hamilton and Sons, Simcoe, Ont.; Stooke and Amery, Crossfield; Jno. C. Drewry, Cowley; W. W. Hunter, Olds; G. S. Rosamond, Innisfail; Geo. Lane, Pekis- (Continued on page 591)

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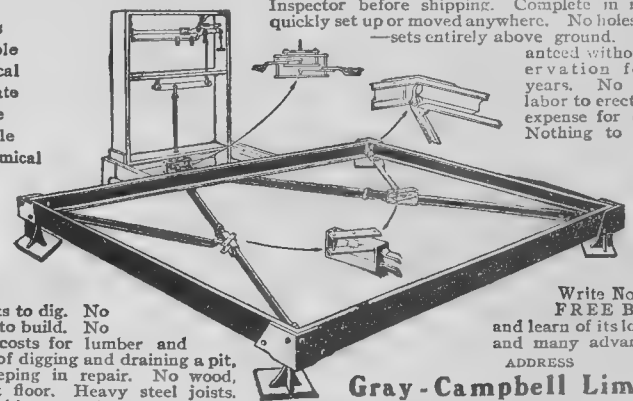
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Morris	Souris		Okotoks	
Napinka	Winnipeg		Olds	
SASKATCHEWAN			Red Deer	
Antler	Maple Creek		Sedgewick	
Arcole	Melville		Stettler	
Carnduff	Oxbow		Strome	
Gainsborough	Saskatoon		Tofield	
Gull Lake	Whitewood		Trochu	
Kisbey	Unity		Vegreville	
BRITISH COLUMBIA			Islay	
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May Song.

'Tis bird-time and bee-time,
And all the earth is gay;
'Tis sun-time and tree-time,
And happy-hearted May!
'Tis leaf-time and grass-time,
And golden-crested moon;
'Tis lad-time and lass-time,
And all the world's in tune.

'Tis youth-time and mirth-time,
And a song of wind and sea;
'Tis dream-time and birth-time,
And daisies on the lea!
'Tis rose-time and rill-time,
And sweethearts hand in hand;
'Tis vale-time and hill-time,
And lovelight in the land!

Neighbors.

By Amy Whipple.

"Well, Sarah, I'm glad to see 'ee settled in so comfortable. They're nice-sized rooms, and 'tis lively to look out upon," said Selina Jessel, taking the seat her sister offered her and untying and smoothing out her bonnet strings.

Selina Jessel had left her "general shop" at Little Ashby in the hands of Solomon Jessel, her husband, and had come across the river on the old ferry bridge to the ancient town of Saltbay by the sea to visit her widowed sister, Sarah Finch, to whom she always referred in private as "the poor sawl." This epithet was due to the fact of Sarah having come down in the world by reason of her men-folks turning out badly and wasting their substance and hers, so that she was at last reduced to a very limited income, and a home consisting of two rooms on the ground floor of a rambling rack-rented house in the main street of Saltbay—a little old fishing town straggling up a steep hill from the muddy sun-baked beach below.

"The rooms are well enough, S'lina, for they that can't afford better," retorted Sarah Finch fretfully; "but I never looked to come down to two rooms in a 'ouse like this; as for outlook—well, it ain't Park Lane, is it?"

"No," assented Selina; "but, then, you, no more'n me, ain't been accustomed to grandeur. There ain't no Park Lane at Little Ashby; but I ken be 'appy enough when I've nothin' to do, watchin' th' folks pass up and down—seemih' to me folks is always interestin', no matter what they're dressed in."

"They may be to you; I'm different, S'lina. I keep myself to myself, an' always did; an' goodness knows, I ain't got no call to alter my ways 'ere," snapped Sarah, clapping the cups and saucers on the tray with a clatter.

"Why? Ain't they nice folks?" asked her sister, smoothing the rumpled tablecloth with a careful touch.

"Nice folks!" echoed Sarah, with unutterable scorn. "Well, I don't know if you ken call 'em 'folks' at all. The 'ouse is for all th' world like one o' them crates o' 'wasters' you buy for th' shop sometimes, S'lina a chip 'ere an' a crack there, or th' color runs into a smudge—nothin' perfec' or sound, an' some on'y fit for th' rubbish-heap."

"'Tis very little o' th' crockery gets there, Sarah," laughed her sister; "they mostly come in 'andy for somethin'. But what do 'ee mean?"

"Mean? Take yer tea an' I'll tell 'ee. You know I've got the front an' back parlors. Well, in th' room over this there's a young man, crippled an' consumptive. 'E's a tailor, but 'e's past work now, so 'is wife—'e's married, o' course—has to work for both, when she isn't in hospital 'erself with some complaint in her throat; they've one little maid, as thin as a griddle an' as white as a ghost—but what ken 'ee expect? In the first floor-back, there's a widder

with two little mites o' boys. She's got parish pay for them, an' goes out charin' to keep body an' sawl together. In th' rooms above that there's an old pensioner man that's blind; 'e's got two daughters, one o' 'em's soft like an' th' other's a dressmaker at one o' th' shops, an' works overtime to make ends meet. In th' kitchens behind an' in the rooms over 'em th' landlord lets 'is own four old sisters bide, rent free; one is paralysed, an' they are all as poor as Job. Now, what do 'ee think o' th' collection?"

"Poor sawls!" exclaimed Selina Jessel; "it does seem strange that so many oddments should 'a got together in one 'ouse; but then the Lord's put one able-bodied 'ere to 'elp th' rest."

"Who's that?" demanded Sarah.

"You, to be sure," answered her sister promptly.

"Not I," retorted Sarah with a shrill tone in her voice; "I've 'ad enough trouble o' my own to contend with, an' I keeps myself to myself."

"Then I 'ope you're satisfied with th' company you keep, my dear," retorted Selina Jessel, with a sly smile on her comely face: "As for myself, I reckon I couldn't get on long w'thout meddlin' w' my neighbours—pertic'lerly if they needed me. But there, isn't that th' bell? I mustn't miss this bridge, or Solomon 'll think I'm lost."

Chattering until the last moment, the light-hearted little woman bustled away, Sarah standing on the doorstep, watching her departure, with the shadow of disapproval on her face.

"Just like S'lina," she muttered, "always for throwing 'erself away 'pon somebody. I was like it once, until all I gave was flung back in my face, an' by my own, too."

Finding her room dull after her sister was gone, Sarah Finch fumed and fretted for a while, and then decided that, being "chapel night," she might as well put on her bonnet and go.

As she hurried down the street she saw a clumsy, slipshod figure slinking furtively along by the wall; a girl, with vacant blue eyes and tangled fair hair; she was chuckling softly to herself like a tricky child but she stopped with a whining cry as a hand was laid on her shoulder and another girl hurrying after her brought her suddenly to a standstill.

"Mopsy, Mopsy what a naughty girl you are!" Sarah heard the second girl say. "How could you think of running out, when I asked you to stay in with father until I came back? You promised, you know you did. Come home at once, he's callin' for you. Poor father!"

"Poor father!" echoed the truant, an infant in wisdom, a woman in years. "But I can't go back—I won't!"

"Oh, yes, you must, dear, you must," her sister persisted anxiously, still gripping her firmly by the arm.

Sarah Finch went on to chapel, remarking to herself, "Th' 'sylum's th' place for such folks as that."

It was nearly dark when Sarah returned, and let herself into the dim passage lit only by a small oil lamp; as she stopped to unlock the door of her room she was aware of something that moved on the bottom stair, something that sniffed at times. She took a step nearer and peered into the obscurity; it was only the little boys belonging to the widow in the first floor back.

"What are you doing there, children?" she asked sharply.

"We'm waitin' fer mother; she ain't 'ome from work yet."

"Why don't you wait in your room, then," snapped Sarah, "instead o' terrifyin' people?"

"'Tis all dark there, an' Nicky's 'fraid," piped the larger of the two boys.

"Light a candle, then; you're old enough."

"Us can't till mother comes 'ome; we ain't got none."

"Why, 'tis Sammy an' Nicky," cried a voice out of the darkness above them, as a light step tripped down the stair. "Waitin' for mammy, are you, an' got no light? Well, just go up to my room an' keep Nellie company; there's a fire there, an' p'raps I'll find 'ee a bit o' somethin' to eat when I come back. I'm going to the chemist for somethin'; 'e's awful bad to-night. Be sure you're very quiet, an' 'e won't notice."

The little boys promised in the softest

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of whispers, and crept hand in hand up the stairs. A cheerful ray of light shot across the landing as they opened the door, and the sound of a hollow, rattling cough came with it. Sarah Finch stepped quickly into her room and shut the door.

She ate her supper and went to bed, but her night was disturbed by long spells of wakefulness and thinking.

"Th' Lord's put one able-bodied 'ere to 'elp th' rest," S'lina had said, meaning her, Sarah Finch. "S'lina always had ridiculous notions about meddling in other people's business, but she'd learnt to keep herself to herself, thank goodness." Yet in spite of this expression of gratitude, Sarah, in the act of opening her window in the morning, paused to listen to a few words passing between Mrs. Peddie, the mother of Sammy and Nicky, and Mrs. Moss, the wife of the crippled tailor.

"Don't 'ee trouble about the little ones," Mrs. Moss was saying; "I've got some sewin' to do at 'ome to-day—my man's so bad; so th' boys ken come into my room after school."

"Thank 'ee, thank 'ee," replied the widow gratefully. "I 'ope I shall be a bit earlier to-day. 'Tis 'ard on the children; but I can't afford to offend th' folks I work for. Is yer man no better?"

"No! Failin' fast, I b'lieve!"

"As bad as that?" said Mrs. Peddie pitifully. "An' you're lookin' most

Why should she. At any rate, it wouldn't be committing herself to anything if she just walked up to the room above and enquired for Mr. Moss. Sarah changed her dress and put on her afternoon cap, although it was but eleven in the day, and took her way upstairs.

When one has kept oneself to oneself for several years, it is difficult to put on a sociable expression at a minute's notice, so it was a somewhat repellent face that confronted Mrs. Moss when she opened the door; but it relaxed its grimness and softened considerably at the sight of the piteous white face of the dying tailor. After a minute or two Sarah Finch found herself giving the little overworked wife sundry wise hints on nursing, and promising the loan of various comforts for the sick man's benefit.

When she left the first floor front she did not go downstairs immediately; she stepped very softly up to the next storey and stood listening outside the blind pensioner's door.

It was not closed; and, peeping through the narrow opening she caught a glimpse of the old man sitting by the window. She saw him turn his sightless eyes from side to side questioningly and listen intently.

"Mopsy, Mopsy!" he called anxiously, but there was no answer. "Mop-y, Mopsy! I want you!"

Sarah crept nearer and peeped again.

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32



Busy days in the poultry yard.

wore out, too. I'll stay up with un to-night, an' you ken 'ave a nice bit o' rest. Shall I?"

Mrs. Moss gladly accepted the offer, and Mrs. Peddie went off to her long day's charing with a prospect before her of a long night's watching and waking to follow.

It was after breakfast that Sarah Finch while putting her room in order with the door ajar, paused to listen again.

This time it was Cely Kingwell, the blind pensioner's daughter, talking to old Miss Treneman, the youngest and sprightliest of the four aged sisters.

"Mopsy's got one of her restless fits on," she sighed. "I'm nearly afraid to leave her, but I must go to shop. She's promised an' promised me, but, then—"

"Don't 'ee worry, my dear," replied the old woman kindly, "I'll see to 'er. Mary's a bit better to-day, not so fractious as usual; Lizbeth's rheumatics is bad, an' Jane Ann's got a touch o' bronchitis; but thank th' Lord I'm strong an' hearty to look after 'em, though I'm just turned seventy-six. I'll give an eye to Mopsy an' th' old gentleman; don't you trouble about 'em."

Sarah watched the tall, thin-faced girl down the street and then resumed her work; but how long does the work for one occupy a capable woman accustomed to housework from her earliest years? In two or three hours Sarah was conscious of the fact that she had nothing to do, and had all the remainder of the day to do it in.

"One able-bodied to help the rest!"

At the other end of the room was Mopsy, standing before a small looking glass. Her frizzy, flaxen hair was arranged in an imitation of a fashionable coiffure, and she was further adorning it with a wonderful travesty of a "picture hat," gay with odds and ends of flowers and feathers.

"Mopsy, Mopsy!" The old man's voice was full of alarm. "Mopsy, are you there?"

Mopsy finished adjusting the hat to her satisfaction, and softly, very softly, sidled towards the door. Opening it quietly, she found herself in the firm grasp of Sarah Finch, who, without a word, drew her inside the room and shut the door with a decisive clap.

"No, my girl," she whispered, "you mustn't go. I shan't let you." Then louder: "I'm Sarah Finch, as lives in the parlors downstairs, an' nobody can't go out o' th' 'ouse w'thout I know it: an' you're goin' to be a good maid an' 'elp me right up your room an' get your father's dinner; an' 'e an' me is goin' to 'ave a chat about th' old war times an' that; an' then you're goin' to make yourself neat an' tidy, an' when your sister comes 'ome I'll take 'ee for a walk to see th' shops."

Mopsy, trembling under the gaze of Sarah's sharp eyes, promised instant obedience, and the old man brightened up wonderfully at the prospect of a comfortable meal, enlivened by a chat on by-gone campaigning days—a prospect happily fulfilled. But when Sarah left him her visiting was not yet over, for she ran against the youngest Miss Treneman, and, having expressed a hope that

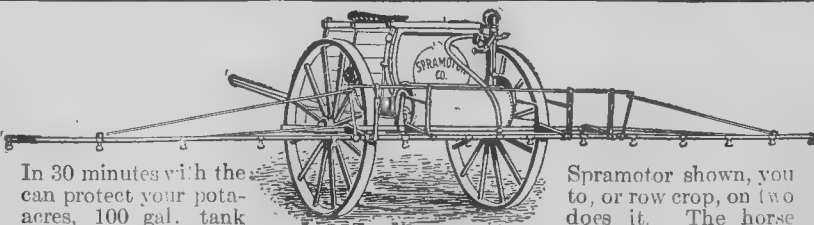


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her sisters were better, was forthwith introduced to Mary, who had been bed-ridden for the last ten years; Elizabeth, stiff and almost helpless from rheumatism; and Jane Ann, wheezing with the bronchitis. Well, Sarah Finch forgot the many years she had prided herself on keeping her own company. In a minute or two she had picked up the stitches in Mary's knitting, that were always slipping away and getting lost; in another minute she had promised Elizabeth a never-failing liniment for rheumatism; and was well on her way to make a mustard plaster for Jane Ann's poor sunken chest.

So busy was she that she forgot she had had no dinner until she saw Sammy and Nicky spending their half-holiday on the doorstep, solemnly munching their slaps of bread and dripping. Sarah had laid her dinner-cloth for one, but after that glimpse of Sammy and Nicky she added two more plates and food in proportion; and when the little boys left her, soon after that meal was over, their grins and chuckles of delight expressed an unwonted bodily satisfaction.

"Ain't I full!" gurgled Nicky ecstatically. "Are you?"

"Ess," replied Sammy, "same's if we'd bin to a treat!"

By the time Sarah Finch had escorted poor silly Mopsy up and down the steep streets of Saltbay for an hour, and had answered all her foolish questions, she began to feel she had had a busy day, and was glad to rest for a while before taking her place by the sick tailor's bed side for the night—a post for which she had volunteered.

You will see by all this that Sarah Finch was not a woman to do things by halves; and, having decided on taking that strange collection of oddments of humanity into her keeping, and "mothering" it generally, she did it effectually and enjoyed the work.

Her income was very small, but it was wonderful how she stretched it; she had but one pair of hands, yet it was marvellous how much they could do when backed by a resourceful mind; only one woman's heart, but how expansive it had grown since the "wasters" in the old tenement house had become her "neighbors."

Some Recipes.

Apricot Custard.—One pint of milk, yolks of two eggs beaten, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cook in double boiler as for thin custard. For the whip use the whites of eggs beaten stiff and mixed with one cup of stewed apricots that have been rubbed through a colander. Sweeten, unless sugar has been cooked with apricots. Place custard in glass dish and cover with whip.

Poached Eggs on Toast.—If a few drops of vinegar are added to the water, the eggs are not so likely to "run." Cook them gently, not in rapidly boiling water. Place an egg on each slice of toast and sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper.

German Pancake.—Four eggs, four teaspoonfuls of flour, one-half pint of milk mixed with a little water, some salt, an eighth of a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the eggs separately. Mix the yolks with the flour, milk and salt, then add the whites and bake quickly.

Rice and Eggs.—Any cold cooked rice may be warmed up with a little milk, placed in a buttered dish, and the eggs broken into little hollows made in the rice, and the dish placed in a hot oven until eggs are baked; or the eggs may be poached and served on the rice.

Rice Griddle Cakes with Honey.—To one quart cold boiled rice add four beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a little salt and nutmeg. Add enough milk to thin out the rice, then add flour to make a fairly thick batter. Do not cook too quickly. Griddle cakes are not the most easily digested of foods, but by making them of grains which have already been cooked they lose their most objectionable quality, and can be eaten with a clearer conscience—and an easier stomach.

Rice Pudding.—Into an earthenware dish put one half-cup washed rice and one quart hot milk. Add a pinch of salt and one-half cup sugar. Cover, and set on the back of stove, where it will cook slowly for two hours or more. Add one beaten egg, and serve. The deliciousness of this pudding is entirely lost if it is cooked rapidly.

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The Germ Theory.

By John Fife, M.D., Bladworth, Sask.
Read at Convention of Saskatchewan
Agricultural Societies.

In attending farmers' meetings I have been impressed by the active interest taken in everything that pertains to the advancement of agriculture—maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil, conserving its moisture, eradicating its weeds—but have heard little of what I regard as of greater importance, namely, the building up of the human family, of a strong, virile race, which, as the result of an improved heredity and a more favourable environment, will the more successfully grapple with the many varied and intricate problems pertaining not only to agriculture but to world progress and to world betterment. The farmer is rightly and vitally concerned with the conservation of soil moisture, but surely the conservation of human health, of human energy, of all that goes to make and build up a healthy, happy boyhood and girlhood, a strong, vigorous manhood and womanhood, is of infinitely greater importance than the considerations of a material prosperity.

The subduing and the eradication of noxious weeds is essential to successful farming. Weeds are detrimental to farm crops. So in the realm of medicine germs are hurtful to the human constitution, spreading disease and causing sickness and death; or when the results are less disastrous, we have their pernicious effects shown in impaired constitutions or in the arrest of normal development.

There are two main familiar diseases caused by germs. I refer to tuberculosis and typhoid fever. It is a melancholy statistical fact that one-seventh of all the deaths in the human family are caused by the dread disease known as the "white plague," or tuberculosis, in its varied forms as affecting the lungs or other organs of the body, the great majority of these deaths occurring at the most productive period, between the ages of 15 and 45.

Why Not Prevent It?

I do not refer to the high death-rate of this hydra-headed monster, tuberculosis, in order to discourage or dishearten anyone who might feel that he or she is destined to be affected by its ravages. I rather bring to such an one the radiant hopefulness that consumption is a curable and preventable disease, curable in its early stages and practically preventable in all cases. If preventable, in the words of our late lamented King Edward VII., "why not prevent it?" Not many years ago the disease was considered wholly unpreventable. It was given free scope. There was no isolation, no disinfection. The dead were buried, but the germs were preserved alive to continue their work of devastation and death, to attack remaining members of the family, visitors to the home or new occupants of the premises.

Not Inherited.

Consumption is not, as many suppose, an hereditary disease. The disease is not inherited; simply a predisposition to it. This predisposition on the part of anyone should have an important bearing on the habits, exercise, recreation, work, choice of trade, business or profession, preference being given to an open-air, out-of-door life, with avoidance of overwork, worry, or excesses of all kinds. For the comfort of many I would like to emphasize the thought that though a parent or near relative, or some ancestor, suffered and died from consumption, that is no reason why you or I, their descendant, should acquire it.

To Prevent Spread of Tuberculosis.

Knowing that this disease is caused by a germ, it behooves us to know where the germ is found, and how the disease is spread. Infection in tuberculosis is not from the breath, or from near contact with a consumptive, provided that the consumptive is taught and observes due care in the matter of coughing and spitting. The germ is found most characteristically in the sputum of the infected patient—one spit containing mil-

lions of germs—hence the wisdom of prohibiting spitting on the sidewalk, in public places, in the wood box, coal-scuttle, on the stove lid or in floor registers. The sputum is harmless in its liquid state, but as soon as it becomes dry the germ-laden particles float in the air and thus gain entrance to the mouths, throats, nostrils, or respiratory organs of exposed persons. The person in perfect health, having strong resisting powers, throws off these germs and does not suffer in consequence of his exposure, but the person who has some hereditary predisposition to the disease, or who is in a weak or enfeebled state from previous illness, overwork, loss of sleep and rest—in a word, whose resisting powers are lowered—is apt to fall a victim to the malady.

The disease is slow and insidious in its onset. Its earliest manifestations are often not recognized by the patient and are difficult of detection by even the skilled physician. But too often the patient surrounds himself by a sense of false security, believing himself free from any serious or infectious disease. He consults no medical aid. He observes no precautions. His disease continues to progress until the patient passes to an advanced incurable stage of the disease, a menace to himself and to all with whom he comes in contact. If the patient be a school or university pupil, a factory, office or store employee, we can readily see how general and widespread the infection would be. In the home, the inmates are especially exposed, for this is peculiarly a house disease. Is it little wonder that those having the care and management of the sick member, becoming worn out by anxiety, overwork, loss of rest and sleep, with its resulting lowered vitality, fall a ready prey to the disease, if the utmost caution is not taken to destroy all germs? It is from cases occurring in this way in the same family that an acquired consumption came to be regarded as of an hereditary nature.

Dairy Products as a Means of Infection.

The germ of tuberculosis is also often taken into the system by the drinking of milk from an infected cow or from an infected herd. It is now very fully recognized that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to man, and while there exists little or no evidence of human tuberculosis being communicable to cattle, yet man has been largely responsible for tuberculosis in cattle by the conditions under which he keeps them, in small, overcrowded, badly lighted and ill ventilated stables. And "as a man soweth so also shall he reap," is a law of nature to which there is no exception, so the bovine race retaliate by transmitting the disease to the human family. Bearing in mind that consumption is a communicable disease and that a grave source of danger comes from infected milk, an especial caution should be observed that no milk or dairy products be used or offered for sale coming from a cow or from a herd whose condition gives any suggestion of tuberculosis until a proper veterinary test and inspection has been made.

Prevention.

Consumption, then, being a preventable disease, in the light of our present day knowledge of this disease and its mode of transmission, are we as individuals, as a community, as a province, as a nation, doing all we might to lessen or overcome its ravages? Can we, a young nation, striving for an increased population, afford the economic losses resulting from a long-continued illness, with final loss of life? If expense is a prohibitive factor in dealing effectively with this blot on our civilization, better try to conserve and raise the physical status of the population we have than to expend money in filling their places by process of immigration.

There is much we can do, there is much the government of this province is doing by its Bureau of Public Health and its anti-tuberculosis leagues to prevent and eradicate tuberculosis. Medical inspection of schools would prove of inestimable value. The trustees of every school district might arrange for an occasional lecture or an address by a medical man on tuberculosis or infectious diseases in general. In this way, or by the teacher, the school children

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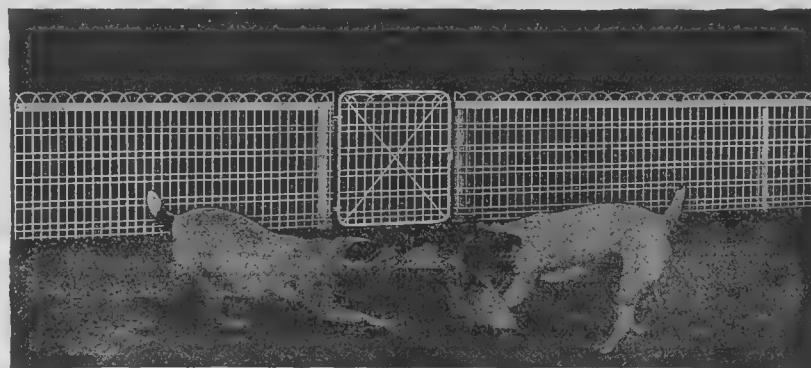
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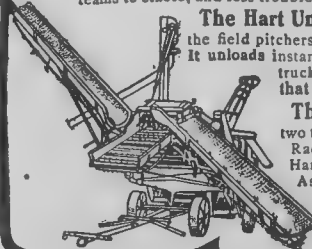
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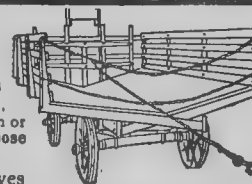
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could be taught the simple measures of prevention. The pulpit could also appropriately be used as a means of reaching the public and conveying needed information to them.

Typhoid Fever.

Earlier in my remarks I made reference to typhoid fever. This, too, is caused by a germ, and is, or should be, a wholly preventable disease. The germ here is found most characteristically in infected water, infected food, and comes from an existing or pre-existent case, the germ being present most abundantly in the evacuations and excretions of the patient, the germs being conveyed in a direct way or through the agency of flies.

Flies.

Flies are dangerous pests, and, like their unholy associates, the germs, have their favourite breeding ground in household or barnyard filth. They gain entrance to our household, partake of our food, and are usually served first, we sitting at the second table and taking directly into our systems whatever infection these dangerous germ-carriers have seen fit to provide. Scrupulous cleanliness, screen doors, protection of food greatly minimize the dangers from this source.

How Germs Flourish.

Germs of all kinds flourish best in filth, in dark corners, in stagnant water, in places where fresh air and sunshine are excluded. Sunshine is the great enemy to germ life. Few germs can withstand direct exposure to sunlight, whereas dark, moist, filthy, ill-ventilated places preserve the germ alive, and furnish it with a favourable breeding ground.

The Farmer the Provisioner.

In the cities there are organized forces to regulate and superintend sanitary arrangements, and deal specially with matters pertaining to the public health of these cities. In the country, under ordinary circumstances, there is no such supervision, and when we reflect that the great bulk of our food-stuffs is produced on the farm we can readily see how necessary it is that the farmer should exercise scrupulous care that no food or dairy product supplied by him is contaminated or infected in itself or becomes so as the result of disease in his home of a contagious or infectious nature.

I have singled out for special reference only two infectious diseases, tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Many other contagious and infectious diseases exist and are of common occurrence in almost all localities. These are scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, etc.

A Danger and a Suggestion.

In conducting a country practice I find this danger and difficulty in connection with infectious diseases. First cases may occur in ignorant or careless families, or a family may be remote from town when the item of expense may prevent the early calling in of a physician. The serious or infectious nature of the illness is not understood. No precautions are taken. With the kindly characteristics so common in rural life, friends and neighbors call. Visitors are admitted to the sick room. Thus we have all the conditions for a very considerable spread of perhaps a dangerous disease.

In any acute illness characterized by a rash or with prominent throat symptoms, I think there should be the compulsory calling in of a physician and that the home should be considered as under quarantine until a doctor has made his visit and determined the nature of the illness. I do not advise this for the benefit of the profession, rather the reverse, for as a matter of mere money-making it is more profitable to treat a prevalent disease than an isolated case. This compulsory initial visit, intended for the better protection of the community, might be paid for by the municipality or out of the public funds. This suggested course might perhaps err on the side of safety, but I am satisfied that it would prevent many an infectious disease from becoming prevalent or epidemic in the community. It

would save money, it would save human suffering, it would save lives.

In conclusion, we have seen the destructive part that germ plays—that they are disease producing agents, that many or most diseases caused by them are wholly preventable, that uncleanness, filth, bad drainage, stuffy, overcrowded, ill-ventilated homes tend to their continuous existence and increase; that dry, clean quarters, with free entrance of fresh air and sunlight, tend to their destruction.

The Gospel of Health.

The great Spurgeon, when once asked if the heathen, who knew nothing of the Gospel, can be saved, made this significant reply: 'Can we be saved if we do not send them the Gospel?' To make this a diseaseless world, to alleviate human suffering, to increase national prosperity, to raise the potentialities of our race, yea, to save ourselves and our families from disease and premature death, we, too, have a gospel to preach, a campaign of education to carry on, a duty to perform, to teach the less favored masses, in a simple, understandable way, the principles of correct living and of disease prevention.

The more freely sympathy and affection are extended, and the more gladly they are welcomed, the more they bless mankind. Their very life depends upon a generous atmosphere of both giving and taking. Coldness, reserve, suspicion, pride, kill them as the biting frost kills the tender plant.

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From a Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

LOVE.

"It is sooner or later found that the most perfect love cannot utterly satisfy the heart of man. Life is an education in love, but the education is not complete until we learn the love of the Eternal. But if through the joy or through the sorrow of life, through love, or the want of it, through the gaining of friends or the loss of them, we have been led to dower our lives with the friendship of God, we are possessed of the incorruptible, the undefiled, that passeth not away."

LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN.

During the last few years there has been a growing request among Western women for some legal recognition of the share they take in the upbuilding of the home and the farm. Much of the success of the latter may be due indirectly to their efforts; while the management of the home is left almost entirely in their hands. Yet the law recognized no claim of theirs to a financial share in either the one or the other during the husband's lifetime, and also left him free to will his property as he pleased. Unless the home or the farm stood in the wife's name she had absolutely no control over its disposition; a husband had the unrestricted right to sell it or will it away. In Ontario and in other places there is a dower law, according to which it is necessary for a man to obtain the consent of his wife before he can mortgage or sell his real estate, and it also provides for his wife at his death securing one-third of his estate, no matter whether he has made a will to that effect or not. According to Quebec law, a widow receives one-half of her husband's estate.

The Alberta government recently passed a law providing that in the case of the death of a husband without a will his widow can claim one-half of his property. If he makes a will leaving her less than one-half, she has still the right to claim this amount. This is a step in the right direction, and Alberta women are now working for the protection of a wife's interest during her husband's lifetime. They are trying to have a law passed which will enable any married woman to file a caveat against her husband's property to the extent of one-third.

During the session just closed, a bill passed the Saskatchewan Legislature, heartily endorsed by both opposition and government, by which a widow will receive one-third of her husband's estate if he has not made a will, or if in his will he leaves her less than one-third. Saskatchewan has also passed a "Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act," of which I will speak on some other occasion.

British Columbia has no law protecting the wife's interests along the lines referred to.

It is not because her women have been idle in the matter—nor is it so in British Columbia—that Manitoba has as yet enacted no law similar to those passed recently in Saskatchewan and Alberta. On the 20th February last a deputation of women, representing the National Council of Women, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Icelandic Women's Suffrage Association, and the Women's Labor League, waited upon Premier Roblin and presented a petition for the enactment of a dower law, or an equivalent, for Manitoba. The petition asked that a law be framed which would automatically prevent a man selling out all his possessions and leaving his wife and family destitute; that would provide for a wife's immediate possession upon the husband's death; that would secure the safe inheritance of a child's fair portion. In reply, the Premier said that a bill would be introduced in the near future by Mr. Harvey Simpson, the member for Virden, dealing with the better protection of married women. A few weeks later a deputation of women was invited to discuss Mr.

Simpson's bill before the Law Amendments Committee. This bill provided that a woman could claim one-third of her husband's estate. But the session has closed, no further steps have been taken, and still nothing is on the statute book.

In each province the question of the ready transfer of land has stood in the way of a dower law. Lawyers say that a dower clause is not consistent with the Torrens title, and that in a country where yearly so much property is changing hands it would seriously hamper proceedings if a man was always compelled to get his wife's signature before selling a piece of property. The married women are not anxious to complicate business matters in any way, but they do ask for some kind of law which will protect their interests, which will prevent a man from doing what he pleases with his property without regard to the wishes or rights of his wife or children. Surely that is a reasonable request and a just protection.

There is another aspect of the dower question which is not so frequently referred to. Many women are more than content with the present system; they are the fortunate few. As the law stands at present, a woman can hold property, sell and will it, just as independently as can her husband. With a dower law she would be bound in the same way as he is bound. His consent would be necessary to her property dealings and plans, just as hers would be necessary to his. This is fair, and as it should be. Many married women feel, however, that, so far as they are concerned, the present system suits them well. But for the majority it works in an unfair manner; and were it not that the most of men are far kinder than some of their laws, there would be even more suffering than there is, more heartache where there is far too much already.

IN REPLY TO "FARMER'S WIFE."

Dear Miss Freeston.—I have always read the columns of "From a Woman's Standpoint" with the deepest interest, and feel that I should try to add my mite toward them. The question "Farmer's Wife" asks regarding caring for babies and doing farm housework raises a question that is certainly very real to us all. My family is small, and we keep two hired men; but my health is such that I have to contrive all sorts of means to get along at all. Of course, a mother's duty to her family is the most sacred of all, and must come first; for what do present dinners, etc., amount to compared with the character and vigor of the coming generation? We mothers in the country can save much labor by dressing the bairns in dark clothes that our town sisters would hesitate to do. I find creepers and rompers excellent. I wonder what "Farmer's Wife" means by "unusual helps"? I it maidservants, or the many kitchen conveniences that Miss E. Cora Hind so ably describes? I will try to tell some of the minor helps that I have tried.

I find I can save labor, without sacrificing cleanliness or comfort, in connection with the hired help, by covering their bedroom floor with linoleum, using grey flannelette sheets and roller towels of a linen color. If "Farmer's Wife" has not a long-handled hair brush, better get one at once. They take up so much dust that an ordinary broom leaves that it saves many a floor washing. They cost more, about \$1.25, but I have had mine for eight years, and it is almost as good as new. I am fortunate to have a lot of good tested recipes, any of which I will be glad to pass on; but when I am hurried I frequently resort to rice, tapioca and sago, which are so easily prepared in a double boiler. With regard to washing, I use a washing fluid in the boiler which removes stains, and the clothes require less rubbing. I send white shirts to the laundry. If "Farmer's Wife" has the means to hire a servant, and cannot secure one, think

Born Tired.

Most people have heard of the young man who, when writing to his father, declared he was well, except that he "had a strange dislike for every kind of exertion." In this respect he is by no means alone! There are tens of thousands of people who feel to-day like that young man felt. For the most part, they are dyspeptics, and simply need a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup to fit their stomach, liver, and kidneys for the work nature intended—the extraction of strength and nourishment from food, the chief strength-giver.

Mr. Thomas Rumble, of Maple, Ont., was so weak and ill in the fall of 1909 that he had to give up working. What was the matter? Mr. Rumble calls it "a severe attack of indigestion," and no doubt he is quite right. Indigestion comes when your stomach and liver have lost tone and strength, so that they cannot digest and extract nourishment from food!

"But," adds Mr. Rumble, "I am very pleased to say I have now quite recovered, thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I never feel the pains that used to be so frequently with me."

A good many people wouldn't mind indigestion very much if it only meant feeling lakadaisical! It's the pain of indigestion, added to the weakness and

the wasting of flesh, that makes this common complaint so hard to bear. If you have pains after meals, sick headaches, bilious attacks, constipation, sleeplessness, wind in the stomach, you want to get well again as quickly as you can! The best way, and the shortest way, too, is to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This world-famed herbal tonic tones up and strengthens the stomach and gently assists the action of the liver and bowels. Thus it clears the system of the poisonous products of indigestion, purifies the blood, and makes food nourish you. Isn't it a good idea to try the Syrup?

"For ten years or more," says Mr. Clannon, Point Michaud, Richmond Co., N.S., "I suffered from severe constipation. I had terrible pains after eating, and always a nasty taste in my mouth. I lost flesh, and my skin was very yellow. I had violent pains in my back and loins, and my head would swim so badly that I could scarcely stand up."

"At last I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I did. After the first few doses I felt relief. My food seemed to agree with me, and I lost the dreadful pains in my back. I continued the medicine for about six months, and am now completely cured, and have had no return of the old trouble."

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On the other hand, if you have lost your appetite, if you don't relish food, if you have headaches, biliousness, constipation, sleeplessness and a "run-down," "fagged" feeling, your stomach and liver are out of order. You need the gentle aid of the herbal tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup—the greatest stomach and liver tonic in the world. The Syrup will restore your digestive organs to working order, give you appetite and relish for food, and prevent any digestive troubles. In short, it will give you health, strength, and "fitness." Try it to-day!

Mr. L. H. Boone, Rowena, Victoria Co., N.B., says:—"I had a severe attack of indigestion. After eating, my food seemed to lie on my chest like lead. I suffered severely from headaches, could not sleep, and would wake up with a

nasty taste in my mouth. For months I seemed to be going from bad to worse, until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup, and that cured me. I have had no return of my complaint since."—31/11. Test Mother Seigel's Syrup to-day!

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Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Maitland Forks, N.S., writes:—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Dr. J. C. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE,
FOR DIZZINESS,
FOR BILIOUSNESS,
FOR TORPID LIVER,
FOR CONSTIPATION,
FOR SALLOW SKIN,
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Boys! Baseball Outfit Free



Boys! We are giving a dandy Baseball Outfit positively FREE exactly the same as shown in the above cut. It consists of a fielder's glove and Catcher's mitt, both made of good horsehide leather, a regulation size ball, a good strong mask and a regular Baseball cap. Send today for \$4.50 worth of our high-grade embossed postcards, printed in lovely colors and gold. These sell like hot cakes at 6 for 10c; all our agents say so. When sold, return us the money, and we will send you the above outfit all charges paid. Any cards you cannot sell, we will exchange. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. V.P. Winnipeg, Canada.

LADIES

A safe, reliable and effectual monthly medicine. A special favorite with married ladies. Can be depended upon. Mailed securely upon receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence confidential. J. AUSTIN & CO'Y, Chemists, Simcoe, Ont.

how much that \$15.00 a month, carefully spent, would help you, such as sending the heaviest soiled clothes to the laundry, buying canned goods, bread occasionally, etc.; and the best of it is, you are saved the worry of a servant.

Hoping this may be of some help, and also to receive help from other sisters, I will sign myself,

"Martha."

It is always a help to hear how some one else handles her work, and "Martha's" letter will be read with interest. With her, I hope that some other mothers will write too, as the question from "Farmer's Wife" is a very live one, and a difficult one to solve—"Can a woman properly care for her babies and do all the housework of a large farm house, where there is an extra man or men kept all the time? Can she do it, and have even a small margin of leisure in which she may go out of doors or otherwise seek recreation for herself?"

It seems to take the available money of many years, and a good deal of experience and planning to arrange a house and the work connected with it and the family in the easiest possible manner. Certain minor helps are within the purse and the power of all; other greater conveniences many cannot afford, but much can be done in the course of a year to lighten work if every purchase and every plan is made with that end in view. I am sure we should all enjoy hearing from Martha again when she has time to write. I have just received another letter in reply to "Farmer's Wife," which will appear in next issue. Meantime, there must be some other readers willing to throw some light on this subject. I hope they will feel how glad we shall be to hear from them.—M. F.

CLOTH OF GOLD.

Only two inches of the costly fabric had been woven at the end of the first day's work on the cloth of gold for the coronation robes of King George and Queen Mary. Thomas Wheeler is the trusted workman engaged on the task at Warner's Silk Works, Braintree, England. The Queen is specially interested in the British silk industry, and by her wish the materials will be entirely of English make. The cloth consists of silk material into which are woven threads of gold. When finished, the cloth will be insured for £500 and taken to the London School of Art Needlework to be made into the coronation robes.

WINTER FAIR—WOMEN'S MEETING.

A new feature—a meeting for women—was introduced at the Manitoba Winter Fair of 1911. It was held in the City Hall, Brandon, presided over by Mrs. R. M. Matheson, of Brandon, and two of the speakers were also women—Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank, and Miss A. B. Juniper, of the Manitoba Agricultural College. "Some Statistics Relative to the Poultry Industry" was the subject of a third address by Mr. A. W. Bell, manager of the Winnipeg Exhibition Association.

An able paper on poultry by Mrs. Cooper, and somewhat along the lines treated at Brandon, appeared in the last issue of the Nor'-West Farmer. Miss Juniper gave an outline of the work being done among girls at her college. She urged the need of actual training in home-making. Sometimes in a family one member will take charge of the cooking, another of the cleaning, and, becoming very proficient in her particular duties, each will always attend to them, and gain but little experience in the all-round work which will probably some day fall on her shoulders as home-maker-in-chief.

Dr. Bell gave some startling figures, and provided the meeting with food for thought. He said in part:—"The hen is woman's best friend, and nothing has been found to take the place of the egg in the culinary department. According to the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, the poultry industry for the United States for 1908 represented a product valued at \$670,000,000, and was exceeded by only one agricultural product, that of

Doubtless you have heard sound-reproducing instruments—perhaps you have had it in mind to buy one—maybe you are uncertain which make to buy—but

have you heard the Edison Phonograph play an Amberol Record?

You can do this at the store of any Edison dealer. When you go, note the longer playing time of Amberol Records (playing twice as long as the Standard Edison Records); note the Amberol selections, not found on any other record of any kind; note also the reproducing point of the Edison Phonograph that never wears out and never needs changing; the motor, that runs as silently and as evenly as an electric device, and the special horn, so shaped that it gathers every note or spoken word and brings it out with startling fidelity. It is these exclusive features, vital to perfect work, that should claim your attention.



Edison Phonographs

\$16.50
to \$240.00

Edison Standard Records, 40c. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long), 65c. Edison Grand Opera Records, 85c. to \$2.50.

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

THE McCormick Reel is the Strongest and Most Effective Ever Placed on Binder

The McCormick reel offers a wide range of adjustment and successfully meets the conditions encountered in any field, whether the grain is tall or short—standing, down, or tangled. Grain that is filled with green undergrowth is forced upon the platform with ease.

On 7 and 8-foot McCormick binders the reel has outside support. This effectively prevents the reel from striking the ends of the guards while the machine is being operated on rough ground.

The cutter-bar makes short grain fall from the knife to the platform canvas without accumulating between the guards and platform.

The McCormick knottor is a revelation of simplicity in construction, accuracy in tying, and ease of adjustment. Only two moving parts constitute the working mechanism of the McCormick tying device. There is no straining or pulling of the twine, and perfect knotting is assured.

There are many other features and advantages of McCormick binders. The McCormick agent will tell you about them. He will tell you about the wonderful strength of each individual part and of the strength of the binder as a whole—of the skilled workmanship, backed by many years of experience, that enters into the construction of every McCormick binder. Why not see the McCormick dealer today? Also ask him about the McCormick line of haying machines and tools which are as efficient as the binder.

If you prefer, write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and any special information you desire.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) USA

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. Questions sent to the I H C Service Bureau will receive prompt attention.

Outside reel support prevents reel from striking guards



When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

corn. We see a good deal in the papers relative to the immense valuation of the products of the farms of Western Canada, and yet the hen is looked upon as a very insignificant part of a farm. Yet the amount of money contributed by the hen to the prosperity of the United States for 1908 was nearly nine times as great as the entire products of the farms of Western Canada in 1910, which amount was \$78,961,000, and the United States hen nearly equalled the entire foreign trade of Canada for the last year, which was \$693,000,000. Compare also the assessment of our Western prairie cities, which claim to be growing at such a rapid rate (\$306,400,000), and the money immigrants to Canada brought with them in the shape of cash and settlers' effects for the past five years, only amounted to \$326,000,000. It is claimed that New York City alone uses 700,000 cases of eggs each month. There are printed in Canada and the United States 79 papers devoted exclusively to poultry, and I presume this is more than in any other section of live stock industry.

During 1910 one of three large firms in Winnipeg imported from Eastern Canada \$39,549.00 of dressed poultry, which would mean nearly \$120,000 by the three firms for that one year, all of which no doubt should have been produced in Manitoba. It requires 20 cars of Eastern poultry to supply the demand for Alberta and British Columbia, and the value of each of these cars is placed at \$4,000.00, representing \$80,000.00 of dressed poultry brought into British Columbia and Alberta to supply their own local trade. I am very pleased to note that one of these large firms has increased its Manitoba receipts to 75 per cent. more than they were in 1909, which is most encouraging, demonstrating that people throughout the West are paying more attention to this branch of the farm.

When we come to the importation of eggs, this part of the industry seems almost incredible. During 1910 I am credibly informed there were brought into Western Canada from the States to the south and from Ontario and Quebec 475 to 500 cars. Now, each car will hold 400 to 450 cases of eggs, and each case 30 dozen. This, figured out at the lowest estimate, represents nearly 6,000,000 dozen eggs. At an average valuation of 25 cents per dozen,—and this is not low, as the majority of these eggs come in during the season from December to March, when eggs are scarce, and selling at high prices—this represents a valuation of nearly \$1,500,000 which goes out of the country, and should have been retained in the province."

A LITTLE INCIDENT FROM REAL LIFE.

You may not think so, but the square, squat shack was a most attractive place. It boasted no gables and no window, but when the upper half of one side was pushed out, forming a roof over the heads of the folk who stood before the opening, a survey of the inside justified you in forgetting the diminutive stature and unpromising lines of the little building.

Just an ordinary lunch counter in a pleasure park on the lake front? No indeed! It was an oasis, a cool, refreshing by-path just off the bustling highway. A wayfarer, here today and gone tomorrow, I had been attracted by its spick-and-span appearance, by the glass-ess of fresh wild flowers set on the little tables under the trees.

"You get tired of other places, and their sameness in meals, but not very soon of this." The words drifted across to where I was sitting, and I looked up to see a tall, trim girl leading the way to a seat under a chestnut tree on the shady side of the shack.

"It's a good deal better than going home," her companion answered, sinking into her seat with a sigh, and fanning herself vigorously.

"You bet it's better," feelingly, "but not better than our homes will be if we ever get them, eh Betty? But then, boarding isn't a home for a girl, it's merely existing."

"I'm sure, it's all simple enough,"

said Betty, as they enjoyed the fare set before them—crisp lettuce and salad dressing, with the cold boiled salmon, freshly brewed tea and thin bread and butter. "It's a housekeeping knack," she continued, "and not every woman has cultivated it."

"It's the mother in her," said the other impressively; Mother Hunt has never boarded, but she knows all the things we get so often and hate so much; she knows it makes a difference when things look clean and fresh; she knows that appetite comes partly through the eye, and that we are sick and tired of looking at crackers and pickles; she knows, too, that we haven't much money."

"I don't see what that has to do with mothering," returned Betty.

"It has. She is a woman first and a money maker second. I have often talked with her, for I come here nearly every evening. She could not afford to give her children the holiday they needed, and she hit the plan of coming here—just a mile and a half from town and on a direct car line—for five months in the summer. She pays expenses by serving two meals a day, and the kind of meals we want. She lives in that tent across there, and on bad days we are seated inside, either in the tent or the little building."

"It is interesting, Nell. I know boarding houses from A to Z and mighty sick I get of the life sometimes. If there is something better I want to know about it."

"Well, here you always get something tasty; it's always simple, always clean, always well-cooked, and yet she makes it pay. The fact is, she respects our pockets and our cravings, and caters to both. Isn't that what mothers do?"

"Oh for a generation of such paragons for a generation of Homemakers for the Homeless," sighed Betty.

And from the seat near by, where I sat watching the play of the sun on the waters of the lake, listening to the whispering leaves, and enjoying the mingling light and shade across the little path, I heard "Nell" say the last word concerning Mrs. Hunt's virtues,—"she never, never, NEVER has given us prunes!"

Address letters to Margaret Freeston, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

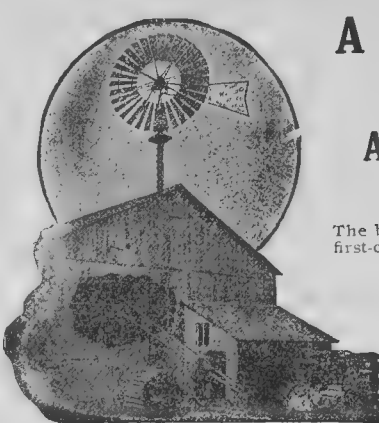
Whitewash.

The Washington or Government whitewash, used for the exterior of buildings, is made as follows: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the U.S. Government to whitewash lighthouses.

A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color add yellow ochre; pearl or lead, add lampblack or ivory black; fawn, add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound of Indian red and one pound of common lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately four pounds raw umber to two pounds lampblack.

When putting away boiled or roasted beef that is to be eaten cold, wrap with a piece of cloth wet in salt water, and the meat will keep longer and stay moist after this treatment.



A 12-Foot Star Windmill

for \$100.

A Pumping Mill and Tower

only \$60.

The best value ever offered to the farmer. Guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

Cater's Wood and Iron Pumps
lead in the West. Write for Catalogue
Address:

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS,
Dept B., Brandon, Man, H. Cater, Prop.

Vigorous Manhood

Two "Health Belt Men." One 50 Years Old, the Other 30. Can You Pick Out the Younger?



I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A "Health Belt Man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness, Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent user of my great appliance, for it gives in abundance, all that vim, vigor and nerve force which the weakened system craves—Worn every night and all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of electricity into your body through the nerve centres at small of back; from the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great, mysterious force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions imposed except that dissipation must cease. Help Nature that much; the Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of your body, you will feel and look young and strong again; women and men noticing your physical change will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life; in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you need not pay. I give my belt to all sufferers on trial until cured or a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.



Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. It is better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

Dr. D. L. Sanden Co., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Please forward me your Book as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Had Severe Pains In Back.

Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor."

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

At Close of Day.

Dear little hands, that I can hold
Within the hollow of my palm;
Dear little frame, that I can fold
Within the comfort of my arm;
God grant those hands may ever be
Faithful to Him, and true to me.

Dear tired feet, enchain'd by sleep;
They've travelled miles at home to-day;

I pray that God those feet will keep
Within the paths of truth alway;
Great Guide, that they may ever be
Faithful to Thee, and true to me.

I lay my boy down in his bed,
And kiss the yielding finger tips;
Dream angels throng about his head,
And slumber seals the noisy lips.
God grant those lips may ever be
Faithful to Him, and true to me.

Heart of my heart, my child, my son,
Thy mother's flesh is like to thine;
I yield thee to a mightier One
To keep thee in His strength divine—
My Samuel, to God I bring,
Behold thy servant, Father—King!

Mary L. Loomis.

Result of M.A.C. Household Science Examinations.

The following students were successful in the recent examinations at the conclusion of the three months' course in Home Economics in the Household Science Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The names are arranged in order of standing in general proficiency, the first five named passing with honors:—Ruth Boughton, Arden, Man.; Margaret F. Fisher, Hillburn, Sask.; Drusilla Hepburn, Virden, Man.; Margaret Rayner, Elm Valley, Man.; Katherine Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; Mina Clubb, Morris, Man.; Lilian Rogers, Carberry, Man.; Maud Hall, Westbourne, Man.; H. Narfason, Foam Lake, Sask.; Margaret C. McCuaig, Oakland, Man.; Agnes J. Caskey, Longburn, Man.; Lucinda Cameron, Westbourne, Man.; E. R. Christopherson, Baldur, Man.

Encourage Your Daughters on the Farm.

Scarcely do we see a farm journal nowadays that does not contain some article or suggestion as to how the boys are to be encouraged to stay on the farm. How about the girls? Now, probably more than ever before in the history of Western Canada, the farmer's wife is confronted with the scarcity of domestic help, and wages for girls are running very high. What is still more serious, the solution of this problem is not forthcoming, and of all the suggestions offered we fail, as yet, to find one suitable as a means of remedying matters. Equally important, then, with the encouragement of the boys on the farm, comes the encouragement of the girls. The drudgery of farm work alone is enough to turn the thoughts of the farmer's daughter to the more dressy, and in some respects apparently more attractive, life of her city cousin, and she should be given consideration when the plans for the summer's work are being made. Why not give her charge of the poultry department and share with her the profits at the end of the year? This work will be educational, and the outside work will do her good.

Remember, it will not be long before she will be expected to manage and conduct a home of her own, and she should be given all the assistance possible. If possible, give her a room of her own. This will develop the art of keeping a room tidy and neat in appearance, and aid her in making an attractive home later on. Why not let her have a library of her own? See that she gets books of the right sort, and is allowed a reasonable length of time to read them. This enables her to talk more intelligently upon general topics, and also improves her line of thought. The object should be to have the farmer's daughter fit herself for a successful farmer's wife, which, if it could only be realised, is the most enviable position in the world.



"Look before you leap"

If you are going to paint this spring, you want to do it as economically as possible. Your first idea may be that you will buy cheap paint and thus save money. True economy in painting, however, is not what the paint costs per gallon, but what a gallon will cover and how long it will last. Figure it yourself—cheap paint does not cover well, it does not wear; in a year or so you have to re-paint. The labor of applying the paint is two-thirds of the cost of your job. You can't afford this labor expense every year. Buy a good paint, it will cover more surface, look better and last longer than cheap prepared paint or hand-mixed lead and oil. Ask the S-W dealer in your town and he will tell you all about SWP.

The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly filtered and aged. They spread and wear well.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Any little girl can do the churning with

MAXWELL'S

Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child. All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.

Western Representative
JOHN A. McEWAN, 603 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

This Free Book Will Save You \$20.00 a Year

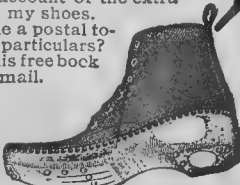
I want to tell you all about my *Celebrated Steel Shoes*—why one pair will outwear six pairs of leather shoes—how a pair will give you more foot-comfort than you ever had in your life. How they will keep your feet powder-dry all the time. How light and comfortable they are the year around. I have told half a million others these facts. They have bought steel shoes of me and saved millions of dollars among them. More than that—they can be on their feet all day—at any work, without foot fatigue. And they have gained health protection.



prevent rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, lame back and other troubles caused by wet feet. I want to show you the way to avoid these dangers and all such troubles as tender feet, corns, bunions, chilblains, and at the same time show you a saving of \$20 a year in actual money on account of the extra wear you get from my shoes.

Will you write me a postal to-day and get full particulars? Let me send you this free book of mine by return mail.

Address
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FISH BRAND

THE NEW FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

LOOKS LIKE AN ORDINARY COAT.

The inside storm lap with our Reflex Edge (patented) absolutely prevents water from running in at the front. Only five buttons. Ask for the Fish Brand REFLEX and get a better wearing, better finished, better looking slicker in every way.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
TOWER CANADIAN OILED
CLOTHING CO., LTD.
Toronto, Canada.

The Pump That Pumps
SPRAY PUMPS
Double-acting Lift Tank and Spray

MYERS

Glass Valve
Store Ladders, Etc.
HAY TOOLS
of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.

Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—“Stayon.” Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity. F. E. MYERS & BRO., Ashland, Ohio.

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg
Representatives for Western Canada.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whittish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—“WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER” with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—“You must have an operation,” you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sicknes, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H95
WINDSOR, ONT.

Quite Too Sweeping.

There once was a woman so wofully neat
That she swept her whole family into
the street.
She lectured on tidiness, day after day,
Till her children ran off to the neighbors'
to play.
And, sometimes, the "lord of the manor"
would roam
From his beautiful house which was
never a home.
'Twas a splendid expression of beauty
and art,
But it did not possess home's one re-
quisite, heart.

But this woman worked on with her
brush and her broom,
With her servants she battled through
room after room:
She waxed and she polished beautiful
floors
Till her friends hardly ventured inside of
her doors.
Her carpets so velvety one would refuse
To walk on, until he had dusted his
shoes;
Her chairs all so tidied, without and
within,
That to sit on them seemed little less
than a sin.

An Indoor Plaything.

By G. R. B.

One of the most acceptable indoor
playthings that can be made for children
of from two to eight years of age is a
piece of board fitted with four good
castors. I made such a device for my
own children, and am safe in saying that
it has given them more satisfaction than
balls and bats, or anything else. I
simply took a piece of board about
twelve inches wide and twenty inches
long; then crosswise at each end, on the
under side, I nailed a strip of wood
about one inch by two. This prevents
any chance of the larger board splitting.
Then beneath these strips I screwed a
castor on each one of the four corners.
These castors were of the kind that
screw on a flat surface, and were fitted
with ball bearings, making them run ex-
ceedingly easy. They cost me 30 cents.
Then I covered the top of the whole
thing with a left-over bit of carpet. This
my boys call their "flat car." They
can draw each other all around the
house, or they can load it with other
things and play for hours. The castors
must be satisfactory; if they are, there



Fishing season is at hand again.

Her children had toys which they never
could spread
O'er immaculate floors; nor could cookies
or bread
Be eaten where crumbs might be scat-
tered about,
For her house was like "wax-work"
within and without.
Of dust, just the least little innocent bit
Would bring on a something akin to a
fit.
And a tidy or picture a trifle owry
Could never escape her most diligent eye.

Her children grew up and they hurried
away
As soon as they could, scarcely caring to
stay
Where brooms were a-whisking; they
sighed for a nest,
Still neat, but inviting a spirit of rest.
And the day when the last of her little
ones left.
And the home of their smiles was forever
bereft.
She said, while for dust she still searched
up and down,
"They know I'm the finest housekeeper
in town."

—Nixon Waterman.

W. Campbell, Half-way Lake, Alta.—
"We wish the Nor'-West Farmer all
kinds of success, for it is a very fine
journal—none better. I would have
spent many a lonely winter's night had
it not been for the Nor'-West Farmer."

will be no trouble at all with wearing
carpets or linoleums. Our "flat car"
has been in constant use by two active
boys for many months, and we cannot
see that it has done any harm at all. It
is just the thing for a rainy day.

Canadian Granulated Sugar.

In some products Canada has the dis-
tinction of producing something far
superior to anything else in the world.
One of these is granulated sugar refined
from raw canes. In a recent compari-
son, experts pronounced the St. Lawrence
sugar of Montreal to be as near perfec-
tion as possible, and of better color and
higher test than anything else in the
world. In these days, when the cost
of living is so high, it is a very notice-
able fact that sugar is one article which
has been considerably reduced in price,
even though such a high standard of per-
fection has been attained.

The prosperity of a country depends
not on the abundance of its revenues,
nor on the strength of its fortifications,
nor on the beauty of its public build-
ings; but it consists in the number of
its cultivated citizens, its men of edu-
cation, enlightenment, and character.
Here is to be found its true interest, its
chief strength, its real power.—Martin
Luther.

CURZON'S "WIRESTRAND" SUITINGS.

TWO YEARS' HARD WEAR FOR \$13.

Carriage and Duty Paid.

We guarantee that suits made from our "Wirestrand"
cloths will give at least two years' hard wear, although the
price is only \$13 including Duty and Carriage. The warp
is made from two-fold worsted yarn possessing a straining
strength of 335 lbs.

The "Wirestrand" Suitings have a standard of dura-
bility which cannot be equalled at double the price.

TWO YEARS' HARD WEAR for \$13.

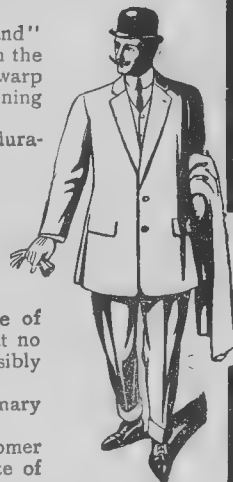
The "Wirestrand" Suit is tailored in high-class
artistic style, and made only to customer's special
measurements. These cloths have earned for us
hundreds of unsolicited testimonials, and an experience of
five years with them enables us to truthfully claim that no
more satisfactory material for gentlemen's wear can possibly
be found.

The Curzon way of doing business is not the ordinary
way.

The Curzon way guarantees each and every customer
absolute and unqualified satisfaction, or, in the absence of
this, the refund of the customer's purchase money.

Thousands of gratified customers. Thousands of satisfied customers.
It will pay you to investigate the Curzon way of tailoring.

Send post card and ask specially for "Wirestrand"
range of patterns. Together with patterns we send you fashion-plates
and complete instructions for accurate self-measurement and tape measure.
We fit you, no matter where you live, or refund the full amount of your
purchase money.



**GENUINE WHIPCORD RIDING
BREECHES to measure,
CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID FROM \$7.**

ONE SILVER AND TWO GOLD MEDAL AWARDS.

Read our unique list of unsolicited testimonials. \$20,000
forfeited if not absolutely genuine.

Address for Patterns:

CURZON BROS., c/o THE CLOUGHER SYNDICATE (Dept 141),
450 Confederation Life Buildings, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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DEPOT:



The World's
Measure
Tailors.

(Dept 141), 60/62 CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

West End Depot: Pembroke House, 133/5 Oxford St., London, England.

Also at Paris, Brussels, Liege, Antwerp and throughout England's Colonies.

Please mention this paper.

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296 Main Street, Winnipeg

Deals direct with producers and saves them Commission on Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Ask for Quotations on Dressed Pork, Veal and Spring Lamb

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Two New Yearly Subscriptions.

Send us \$2 and the names of two new subscribers and we will renew your own
subscription FREE.

ASK FOR



Reduce your dress-making bills by selecting material that gives lasting wear and is "worth making up."

Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey Prints

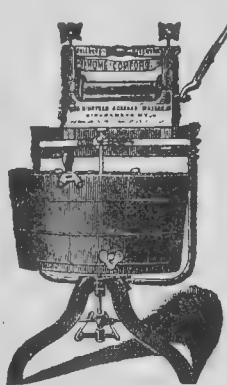
are specially satisfying cotton dress-goods because of their rich dignified designs, their fadeless tub-proof color, and the well-woven cloth that makes dresses of exceptional wearing quality. The standard calicoes of the U. S. since 1842

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philad'a
Founded 1842 by Wm. Simpson Sr.

You Can Do the Weekly Washing in Six Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—and wringing too—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial

Don't send one cent. Try it first at our expense—if you are responsible. We'll pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands are in use and every user

delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally—

N.F.C. Bach, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. The above offer is not good in Toronto, Winnipeg or Montreal and suburbs—special arrangement made for these districts.
Winnipeg Branch: 374 Portage Avenue

QUALITY ALWAYS TELLS!

The Sale of the

FIFE

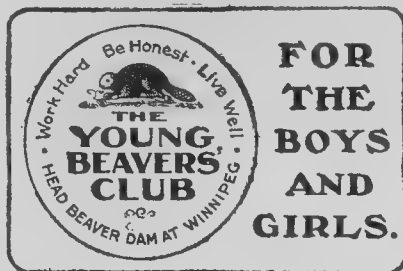
Boots among Farmers etc., in all parts of Canada is ever on the increase. That's the best evidence of "FIFE" quality and merit.

THIS LETTER TELLS ITS OWN STORY

Holland Ldg., Ont.
"Am highly pleased with 'FIFE' Boots. They are the acme of solid comfort. We have had an exceptionally wet Spring, but I have never had a damp foot in them. Previous to this the reverse was the case. Thanking you for prompt attention to order."
WM. HAMILTON

Made by a practical country shoemaker, the "Fife" is honestly built from finest Waterproof Leather, the kind that is soft and pliable and does not get hard in wear, and can be had with or without hobnails as desired.
PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID
Send size or draw outline of foot and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo, P. O., Scotland. Send for the "Fife" Family Catalogue, Free.

A. T. Hogg, No. 99 Strathmiglo, Fife, Scotland
The Pioneer and Leader "Boots by Post Trade"



FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Capital Advice.

Let him who wishes to XL.

Or who aspires to be most Y's,

Remember this: A Y's man O's

Much of his wisdom to his I's.

And he must not his ears X Q's;

But ears must hear, and I's must C

And he must all his senses U's

Who hopes a Y's man e'er to B.

He who is rich may rest in E's,

But all things earthly must D K;

Wisdom succumbs not to D C's,

Secure it and be rich for A.

How the World is Clothed.

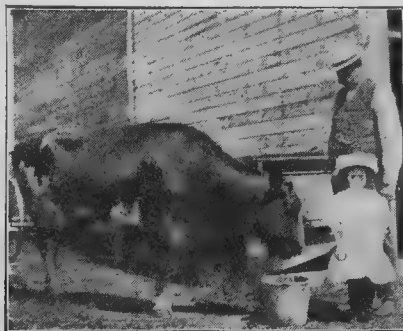
Some interesting information about where and how we get our wool.

About the beginning of the winter we published a few articles regarding things we all eat or drink, and, so far as we could learn, everybody was delighted. No doubt many of the boys and girls will think that we have forgotten all about continuing the series. But we haven't. And so, just to prove that this is true, we publish a somewhat similar talk on wool. Not that people eat wool; oh, no! but simply because we have decided to tell something about how the world is clothed as well as how it is fed. You know, there are just as many interesting facts to learn about our clothing as there are about what we eat. Now read right on and we will tell you something.

Most of our fibres used for clothing come from plants and trees, and are said to come from the vegetable kingdom. Wool, however, comes from the hair of sheep and goats, and is a part of the animal kingdom. In our cold winter climate wool is a very important class of clothing material, and to make this story more interesting we will consider the term "wool" as meaning only the hair or covering of sheep.

Wool was used for clothing by the ancient Romans, and it formed the chief clothing of Europe at the time of the middle ages. Netherlands was the chief weaving centre at that time, and all the wool produced in England and Spain was sent there; but later the weaving industry developed in Great Britain, and is carried on there extensively at the present day.

Columbus brought the first sheep to America on his second voyage in 1493, and later the Spaniards, Dutch and Eng-



Getting acquainted with "Bessie."

Peerless Fences cost the least per year of service

THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you.

That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest

you can buy. It is made right in the first place.

Heavy steel wire, well galvanized so that it

cannot rust. Each intersection is held firmly

together by the Peerless lock. Peerless Poultry

Fencing is made to give long and satisfactory

service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle

out and close enough to keep the chickens in.

It requires few posts, because it stands stiff

and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to

the appearance of any property. It is attractive

and strong—will last for years.

I have compared some of your Peerless Fencing that I put up the first year with other fences put up the same year and I find that Peerless Fencing shows no sign of rust, and the galvanizing looks as good as when erected, and I think you have been successful in turning out a good fence.

—Mack Lillis, Glenburnie.

Comparing your fence with other makes it is not hard to tell which is the best. There is no sign of rust on the first Peerless Fencing I put up here, and there are some other makes that were put up about the same time that are rusted in spots now. Where I have sold fencing once I can go back and sell to them again.

—G. A. Pelapiece, Oxford Mills.

We manufacture a full line of farm and ornamental fencing and gates.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Dept. L, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hamilton, Ontario

"I FOUND A CURE"

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT DID IT

So Writes Mr. G. Herman. This is His Experience in His Own Words. Cured When Medicine Failed



Whitemouth, Man.

Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of 18 years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and somehow or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after, like a cramp in the stomach, and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicines with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once, and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can now lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, whereas before it was useless to be where it was. I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would not part

with it at any cost. I would recommend it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicine would not reach. I remain, yours faithfully, G. HERMAN, Wardrop's Camp.

Hundreds of men are writing me letters like this, men who have been cured right in your own neighborhood. Let me furnish you their names, so that you can talk to them personally.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt—I Take All Chances.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work, or worry from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow by advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the law of Nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired when than he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my belt will replace it and I will cure you.

FREE TO YOU

Get my 80-page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid free, if you will enclose this coupon.

Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8 p.m.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN

237 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Please send me your Book free

NAME

ADDRESS

lish settlers brought greater numbers, until at the close of the American War of Independence there were ten million sheep on this continent, and wool was spun and woven in many of our forefathers' homes. The first American woollen mill was built by John Pearson in Massachusetts about 1643, but since then the woollen industry has so grown in North America we have thousands of factories devoted to it; and we have so many sheep that we produce many hundred million pounds of wool each year.

The wool crop of the world now ranges between two and three billion pounds a year. About one-fifth of this comes from South America, one-fifth from Australia, one-sixth from Asia and Africa, one-third from Europe, and from our North American continent about one-ninth.

Let us look for a few moments at the many kinds of sheep found here and there throughout the world, and from these select the breeds most valued as wool producers. In the very hot climates of Central Africa we find sheep that grow hair in place of wool, and these are made pets by the natives, much the same as we do our dogs. In the Rocky Mountains are wild sheep, and also in Iceland and Northern Russia these sheep are found with four or five horns. In China we find very peculiar sheep with tails which are great heavy masses of fat. These tails are so heavy that the natives sometimes make little sleds to which they hitch the sheep, so that each carries its tail around on the sled. In Egypt we find brown sheep; while in Europe and this country are certain breeds which are all white, except their faces and legs, which are black or brown. In France, Hungary, Italy and

vats containing hot water, caustic soda and soap, in which the wool is stirred by machinery to take out the dirt and grease in order that it may later take the dyes. From this hot water the wool is passed into several lukewarm water vats, coming out clean and white, ready to be dried. After drying, it is put through a machine that removes all thorns and coarse dirt and comes out soft and fluffy. It is now spread out and sprinkled with olive oil, which makes the wool ready for weaving. It is now "carded," or combed out, which removes all the short fibres and leaves the long ones straight. At the end of this process the wool is ready for spinning, which process simply means the twisting and drawing out of these soft thick strands of wool into threads, and is done by machinery. The wool is now ready to be woven into cloth, which requires the interlacing of the horizontal and vertical strands of wool as you see them in our woollen garments, and it is the most difficult mechanical process in wool manufacture.

Before the goods are ready to wear, there are many processes through which they must pass. They are kept under great pressure for a short time, to take out all wrinkles and make them lie smooth and straight. Next they are "fulled," which process consists of soaking them with hot water and soap to draw the fibres closer together, and then passed through heavy rollers.

This process gives us our unshrinkable woollen goods.

The ways of finishing woollen material are numerous and varied, according to the quality of goods desired. Dyeing of wool is a long process. Possibly we may tell about it in another issue.



The First Lesson.
Photo sent us by S. Smith, Manor, Sask.

Greece many sheep are kept for their milk, from which cheese is made. A good sheep will give about a quart of milk each day.

In speaking of sheep, we class them in three groups, according to the length of their wool. The long-wooled sheep are the Leicesters, Lincolns and Cotswolds, which produce a coarse wool, sometimes over twenty inches in length. The medium-wooled, like the Southdown, Shropshires and Horned Dorsets, have wool that is shorter and finer; but more important than all come the short woolled breeds of Merinos, which produce very short wool, but of such a nature that it is used more than any other to weave into cloth.

Let us now turn to the shearing of the sheep. This is a most interesting sight on the large sheep ranges of Australia, Argentina and some of the south-western states. Here the sheep are shorn by machinery, and the men are paid five cents to cut the wool from each sheep, and it is said that many expert men can shear one hundred sheep each day. Sometimes the wool is sorted by the rancher as soon as it comes from the sheep, but oftener it is baled up and shipped to a woollen mill, where men do nothing else but sort the wool and place it in several different baskets.

The fine silky hair such as the Merino sheep have, is much better for weaving than the coarser wool, and it is said that one pound of the finest Merino wool can be spun into a thread about one hundred miles long, while a pound of some of the coarser wool could not produce a thread more than a mile long.

From the sorters the wool goes to a hot room full of steam, and is put in

Good to the Beavers.

Battle Creek, Sask.

Dear Beaver.—We drive eight miles to school. There is no school in the winter. I like reading books very much. We read the "Corner Stakes." We have a dog; we call him Towser. We grow a garden every year. My brother got seventeen muskrats this year. We live on a ranch eight miles from a post office. We live fifty miles from a town. There is a real beaver dam near our house, but I cannot join that club. One day my brother and I were out along the creek, and there was a little beaver out on the bank. Our dog caught him, and my brother made our dog let him go into the creek.

Wishing the club every success, I remain, Mary Mackinnon (age 11).

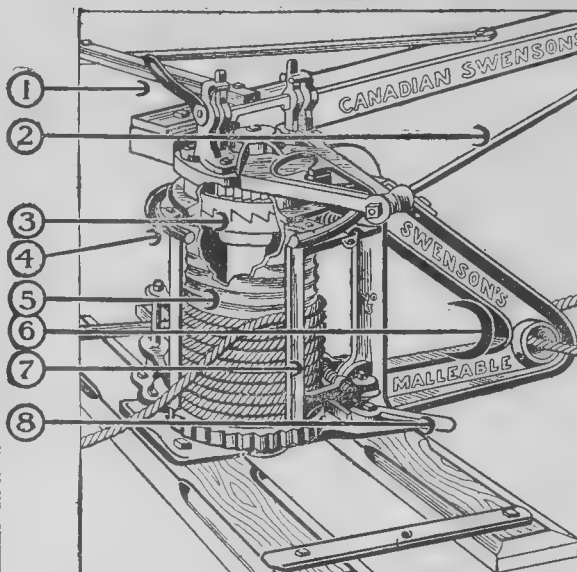
The Beautiful Lake at Margo.

Margo, Sask.

Dear Daddy Beaver.—I think the Beavers must have a very big dam at Winnipeg, by this time, but I will add my log to this great dam in the Red River also.

We have such a pretty little lake near Margo that I will try and describe it. Sandy Lake is a beautiful sheet of water resting in a hollow about one half mile from the town of Margo. It is nearly round, and is surrounded by a lovely bathing beach of white sand. The shores slope gradually from the water's edge until the crown of the hill is reached. Beautiful groves of poplar clothe the hillside thick and green, and in the early morning the water is so calm and placid that I do not think it

THE ONLY STUMP-PULLER SOLD WITH A REAL GUARANTEE



The only Malleable Stump Machine made, and the only one sold on a positive guarantee that it will do more than any other. Now it does not matter what kind of stump-pulling work you have to do, we make the right Machine for the purpose.

THE ONE WITH ALL THE GOOD POINTS

- 1—Rocker Shaft puts machine in and out of gear from either end of sweep, without lifting the sweep or sweep casting.
- 2—Truss Rod full length of sweep. Takes the strain off the sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.
- 3—Gear Clutch raises and lowers on hub by a half-turn of the hand lever.
- 4—Hand Wheel takes up the slack cable in a jiffy. Saves team, men and time.

5—Large Diameter Grooved Drum takes absolute care of the cable and makes it last many times longer.

6—Heavy Anchor Frame is so constructed that the strain is equalized on the machine whether the cable is high or low on the drum, and holds the machine in a rigid position.

7—The Rope Guides, adjustable hinged, held by springs, take absolute care of cable, prevent it from over-lapping, crossing, or shearing.

8—Back Ratchet takes strain off of team when pulling big stumps, and makes whole machine safe.

This is the only Machine in which every casting is warranted for one year, FLAW OR NO FLAW. Try this Machine under our Guarantee—that it far EXCELS any other—or you pay nothing. Hundreds of your friends and fellow farmers have tested and approved this Machine. So will you once you try it.

REMEMBER YOU RISK NOTHING

If you have land to clear of stumps, standing trees or willows, standing or burnt over, or poplars, or scrub of any kind, this is the machine you want, and the only one you will buy after you see it work. For it has every good point a Stump Puller should have, not merely one or two. We ask you just to test it for yourself under our most positive guarantee, that it will do the work better, easier, and quicker, that it will clear your land cheaper than any other machine on this earth. Isn't that plain? 11

Ask for catalogue showing the five different sizes, etc.

Canadian Swenson's, Limited, Huron Street, Lindsay, Ont.

Big Money in Well-Drilling Business!



Get into the well-drilling business, right now. Buy a Waterloo Outfit. They pay for themselves. Demand for drilled wells is growing everywhere, on the farms and in the towns right around you. People are afraid of the old-fashioned dug and bored wells that cause typhoid fever and other terrible diseases. The drilled well is always clean, sanitary—and it does not go dry. Well drillers are scarce. The business is yet in its infancy. Don't miss this fine chance for big money. Get in touch with us. We will show you how to get all the work you can do—how to advertise—how to manage your Waterloo Well-Drilling Machine—and furnish you contract blanks. A

Waterloo Well-Drilling Outfit

means a profit of thousands every year. It means being your own boss, with a solid growing business. We have scores of letters from men in all parts of the United States and Canada who are reaping a harvest of dollars with Waterloo Drillers. You can have a Waterloo Outfit for any locality—good in any kind of earth or rock. Our machines have been perfected by 44 years of continuous manufacture.

The Waterloo is the standard—the old reliable driller, proved by performance. We give you full and plain instructions so that you can run a Waterloo, whether you ever had any experience with machinery or not.

Our 128-page Free Illustrated Book, printed in colors, is full of interesting information. Write us today and it will come to you free, by return mail.

ARMSTRONG-QUAM MFG. CO., 1038 Chestnut Street (Estab. 1867), WATERLOO, IOWA, U. S. A.

CANADIAN Sales Agent Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Water Supply Department
(38) Calgary—Winnipeg—Toronto

HEAD NOISES

How to Cure Buzzing, Ringing
Sounds in the Ears



Do you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears? Is there a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose? Then you have Catarrh in your ear passages, and your Eustachian Tubes—the passages from the throat to the ears—are closing up. You may have no discharge from the nose or throat, but the disease is reaching the delicate inner parts of the ear. Those irritating noises show how dangerous the trouble is becoming. As they grow worse they sometimes worry people into nervous prostration and insanity. There's one thing certain—Head and Ear noises are often the forerunners of loss of hearing. Neglect the trouble in your ear passages and deafness is too likely to result.

Get rid of your head noises now and forever. They can be cured. Write today to Deafness Specialist Sproule, (Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service) the famous authority on ear troubles. He will give you

Medical Advice Free

on this trouble. It's just the help you need. He'll tell you without any charge whatever how to drive away the noises and have clear, distinct, perfect hearing. Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it at once to Deafness Specialist Sproule, 333 Trade Building, Boston.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

Do your ears throb?
Do your ears feel full?
Is your hearing failing?
Do the noises trouble you at night?
Is the sound sometimes a buzzing one?
Is the sound sometimes a ringing one?
Are the noises worse when you have a cold?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Last a Lifetime! WILSONS GOLD MEDAL SCALES

Established 60 Years.
Awarded 32 First Prize Gold Medals

WILSON PAYS THE FREIGHT
HAY AND STOCK SCALES
IN 100 DIFFERENT STYLES.

Get special prices at once
C. Wilson & Son

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TORONTO



Covered With Eczema

CURED BY TWO BOTTLES D. D. D.

On March 21st, 1910, Mr. Angus McMillan, of Port Hood, N.S., wrote us: "My little boy three years old was covered from head to foot with eczema. I tried over twenty different kinds of salves and washes, but could not see any improvement—in fact, it seemed to be getting worse.

"I was about discouraged, and had lost faith in all kinds of so-called eczema cures, when I saw an ad. telling about D. D. D. Prescription. I sent for sample bottle, and the third application convinced me that I had at last got a sure cure." Two bottles effected a complete cure."

What D. D. D. did for this little boy it will do for any skin sufferer. A mild, soothing liquid made up of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, and other ingredients, it penetrates to the root of the trouble and washes the disease germs out.

Why not get relief? Simply write to-day to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. N. F., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, and they will send you a free trial bottle. (For sale by all Druggists.)

could be a more perfect sight. The water teems with fish, while provision is made for pleasure seekers by a pretty little gasoline launch which is at the service of the public. I remain, Tena McRae.

A Tame Gopher.

Sheho, Sask., April 9, 1911.

Dear Beavers,—We have 8 horses, 23 cattle, and 14 pigs. I have a King air-rifle, and my brother has a 22-calibre little scout rifle. We have not done much shooting yet, just a little practising. Last summer, when we went to school, we had a gopher that would come and eat out of our hand. Sometimes he would come in school and run around. Once one of the boys left his dinner in the porch, and the gopher came in and helped himself to what he could get. He ate quite a lot before anyone noticed him. We are going to try to tame another one this year. Wishing the club every success,

Arthur Quinn.

Ocean in Each Boot.

Burnham, Sask., April 12, 1911.

Dear Beavers,—I am glad spring has come again. Mamma has set her incubator now. I am going to have some chickens out of the hatch.

I guess I will write to you about my brother falling in the creek. We came home for dinner. When we got back we went down to slide. My father had been down in the morning to water the cows, and made a hole in the ice. My brother said that he was going to have a slide, so he went on the thin ice, and down he went. All the other scholars and I told him to stay back, but he thought he knew better than we. I stood on the safe ice laughing like anything. At last he scrambled out like a drowned rat. He ran home with about an ocean of water running out of each boot. When he got home he got into bed, but he did not get the brush like Buster Brown. Wishing your club every success,

Amelia Middlemiss.

Father was a Soldier.

Wallace, Sask.

Dear Daddy and Young Beavers,—My father died when I was ten years old. I was born in Irel-White, England, where my father was a prison warden for about ten years. He was a soldier for 25 years before that. He fought in the Indian Mutiny in 1857. We came to Canada when I was five months old, and I have lived on a farm almost ever since. I will be 14 years old on the 17th of May. I would be much pleased if the Beavers would give me a postcard shower. I will try to return all favors promptly. I also would like to correspond with any Beavers my own age.

May A. Rogers.

Chips Brought in by Other Beavers.

Leonard Green, Beresford, Man.—We have a dog called "Teddy," because he was like a Teddy bear when he was a little puppy. Last winter my brother made some harness for him, and we used to hitch him up to his sleigh, and he would draw us. Sometimes he tipped us off, and once he ran away after a jack-rabbit, hitched up in the sleigh, but no one was on it.

Roy Cairnes, Umatilla, Man.—There are three dams in our place along the creek. I caught three weasels and a muskrat this past winter. I got \$1.70 for them. I do quite a lot of shooting in the summer.

Margaret Harris, Tees, Alta.—Our house burned down on the 10th of March, and we are living in an empty house until we get a new one built.

Lorton Gilmour, Moose Jaw.—I have a King model air rifle. I have a cat. Its name is Fluff, and I have a pony whose name is Nelly. How many of the Beavers can swim? I can. I was at California four months, and caught a young shark. It was about two or three feet long.

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One of Tens of Thousands

Not a miracle. No home protected as this one is ever *was* destroyed by lightning. It is made safe by

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How About Your Home?

Are you still taking chances? Can you afford to risk the lives of your dear ones and your property, when you can insure their safety for a small sum of money invested once in your lifetime? You insure against fire to receive compensation in case of loss. Safety is better than compensation. And remember, there is no compensation for life taken by lightning.

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Get safety from lightning and fire insurance, too. They go hand in hand. Get both for the cost of one. Lightning causes nearly all country fires. The Dodd System controls and prevents lightning. Insurance companies grant low rates of insurance on buildings protected by the Dodd System. The decreased cost of fire insurance quickly repays the cost of your lightning rods, erected once for all.

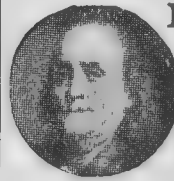
The Lesson of Insurance Companies

Over 2000 Fire Insurance Companies specially endorse and urge the protection of buildings by the Dodd System, because it is to their interest to do so. The Dodd System of lightning rods prevents *all* lightning losses, which means prevention of *three fourths of all fire losses*.

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 " **1.50**—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Witness, Montreal.
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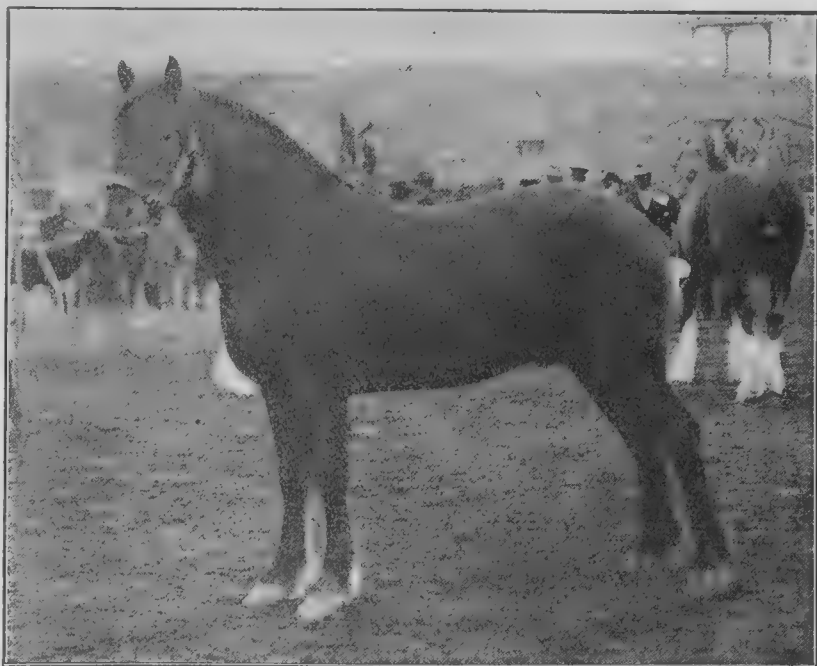
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tered letter.

Name

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Ashmoor Rufus (imp.), Champion Suffolk Punch Stallion, Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Calgary. Owned by George Hoadley, Okotoks.

Spring Shows at Calgary.

(Continued from page 577)

ko and Bassano; W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde; R. Reid, Crossfield; W. E. and R. C. Upper, Elbow River, Alta.; and Y. Drake, Elbow River. Prof. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho, placed the awards.

Stallions, 5 years or over.—1. Echad, by Calculateur, Hamilton and Sons; 2. Gracieux, by Sheren, De la Vergne. Only two entries.

Stallions, 4 years.—1. Halifax, by Courtis, Lane; 2. Habitus, by D'Avergne, Drewry; 3. Rosem, by Rosemburg, Stooke and Amery; 4. Holbian, by Diamant, Lane. There were ten entries in this section, and a good lot. Competition between Halifax and Habitus was very strong. Both are splendid horses, and few better can be seen. Halifax has had a great show-ring record. Habitus stood on his merits. Both were imported by the same man, Robt. Burgess, of Illinois. Either could have won the red ribbon and carried it quite worthily. Drewry and Lane each had four entries. Rosamond furnished one.

Stallions, 3 years.—1. Illico, by Etudiant, Thorne; 2. Ilmen, by Coco, Lane; 3. Institute, by President, Lane; 4. Ilus, Hamilton and Sons. Nine entries. Illico was first in his class at this same show last year. He has developed into a much thicker horse than when a two-year-old. The rest of the class gave him good company.

Stallions, 2 years.—1. Fenelon, by Sovereign, Uppers; 2. Brilliant, by Basil, Stooke and Amery.

Mares, 3 years or over.—1. Bichette, by Deserteur, Lane; 2. Giges, by Bazaar, and 3. Amanda, by Sophocle, Drewry; 4.

Giberne, by Bervus, De la Vergne; 5. Illyre, by Bourail Hunter. Ten in the section. Bichette is a great representative of the Percheron breed. The whole string was good; they had size, and could not be faulted for action.

Filly, 2 years.—1. Columbia, Lane. Fillies, foaled in 1910.—1. Brillia, Stooke and Amery; 2. Lilly of the Valley, Y. Drake and W. E. and R. C. Upper.

Champion stallion.—Halifax. Reserve, Illico.

Champion female.—Bichette. Reserve, Columbia.

Belgians.

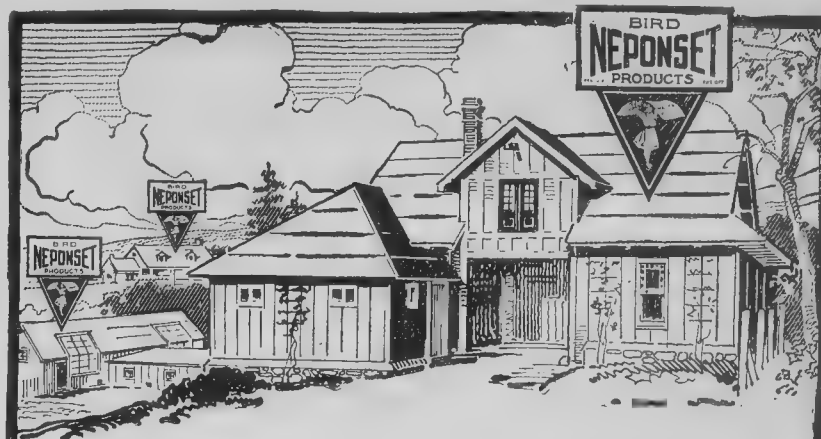
Entries of Belgians were not as large as with some of the other draft breeds. Exhibitors were the Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek; W. W. Hunter, Olds; and Jas. Faris, Trenville. Prof. Carlyle made the awards.

Stallions, 3 years or over.—1. Gamin de Questenne, Belgian Horse Ranch; 2. Heron De Melin, Hunter; 3. Pins, Faris. Gamin De Questenne is a fine big chestnut. He is another horse that has developed wonderfully since last year. He was also awarded championship honors.

Mares, 3 years or over.—1. Robine De Houdzocht, and 2. Cora De Croix, Hunter; 3. Mathilde. This first prize mare was also given the championship ribbon.

Suffolk Punch.

Since the Suffolk breed of horses was first introduced into Alberta they have been rapidly gaining ground. They were much in evidence at the Calgary show, and attracted a great deal of attention. The breed has done well in this country, and its admirers are rapidly increasing in face of the strong competition from the other breeds. It



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When you think of the good old shingled roofs that seemed never to wear out, don't forget that the shingles of today are not the shingles of twenty-five years ago. Modern kiln-drying methods destroy the wood fibre, causing the shingles to crack and split.

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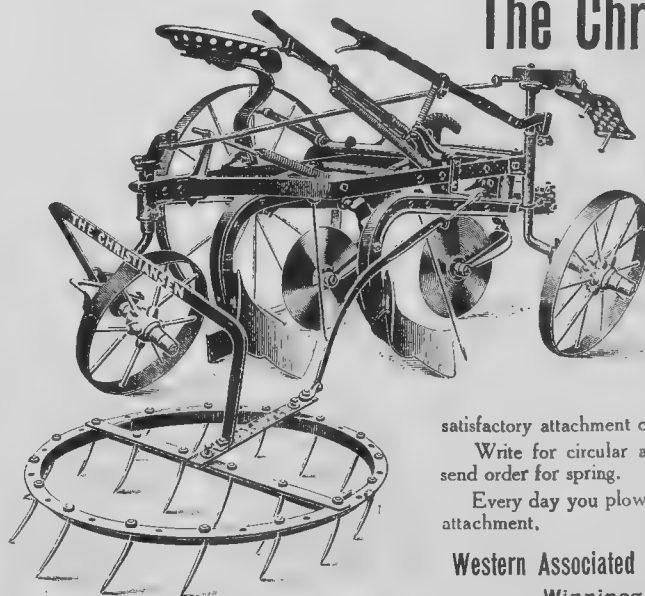
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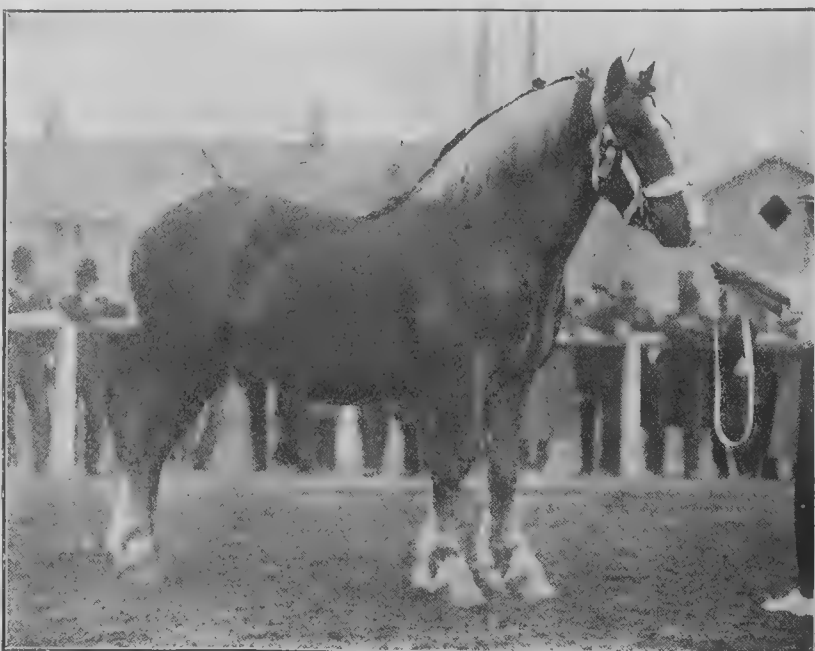
Wonderfully light draft. So flexible--all steel--and now recognized as being the only all-round

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Every day you plow at a loss without this attachment.

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Gamin de Questenne, Champion Belgian Stallion, Alberta Provincial Spring Stallion Show, Calgary. Owned by Raou Pirmez, Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek, Alta.

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Gophers Are Expensive Boarders 1,000 Cost You \$100.00 on 40 Acres —Save The Money—Kill 'Em Quick!



There are about 1,000 gophers in every 40-acre field and every one of the pests costs you at least 10 cents — besides breeding from 20 to 30 more each season. So gophers are mighty expensive boarders.

But you can get rid of them—every one of them—by using my Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison—the simplest, surest, quickest and most economical poison for the purpose on the market. I've proved its value to thousands of farmers. I want to prove it to you.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

is better than strychnine. Let me show you why. An ounce of strychnine, which usually sells for \$1.00, will kill *only 874 gophers*, according to tests, even if they eat it. Strychnine is so very bitter that most gophers don't eat enough of it to kill them. But 75 cents' worth of Kill-Em-Quick will kill *2,000 gophers*.

It kills them instantly because first, my poison is full strength on *every grain*—second, its odor and taste are *attractive* to gophers—third, the *smallest atom* of it, when taken into the stomach, is enough to kill a gopher.

I absolutely guarantee Kill-Em-Quick to be all I claim it is, or you get every cent of your money back. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison complies with and is guaranteed under the Food and

You ought to kill every gopher in your fields and save the money they now cost you. With all the fine plowing and harrowing and cultivating you do, you can't reap 100 per cent crops, if gophers feed upon the seed and tender shoots of grain.

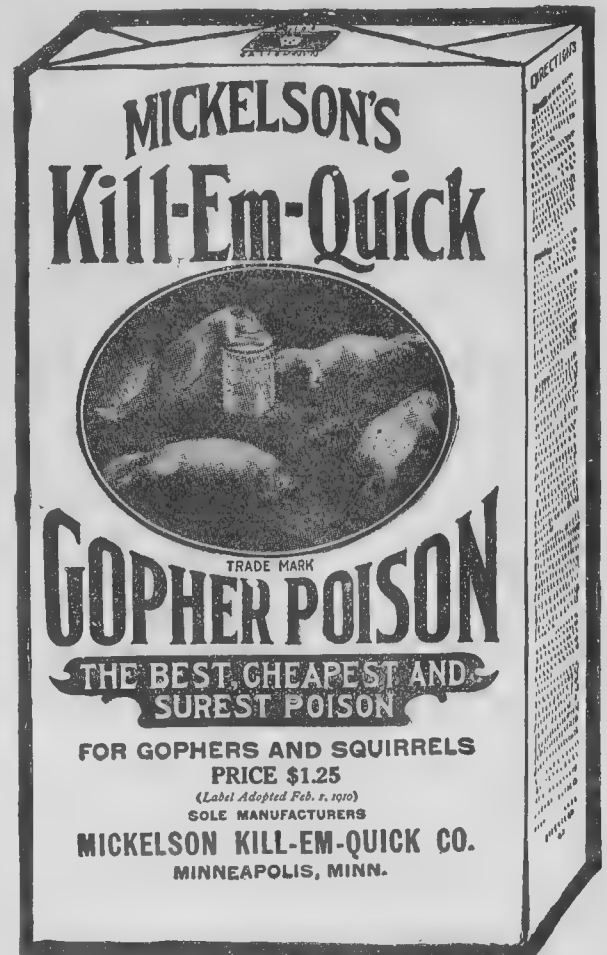
Get a box of my Kill-Em-Quick from your dealer at once. Simply soak the grain over night—drain water off and mix with Kill-Em-Quick which adheres to the grain so it comes into *immediate* contact with the stomach tissues of gophers, causing death instantly. Its peculiar odor *attracts* gophers. They can't resist it—and they eat it in preference to the tender shoots or the seed, and the poison is so strong that the merest atom kills a gopher.

Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 29689 That is a guarantee against misrepresentation. Back of this is the personal guarantee of our Company on every box of Kill-Em-Quick. If, after using Kill-Em-Quick according to directions, you are dissatisfied in any way, address a letter to me personally, enclosing the outside label and stating how and when used, the amount paid for and from whom purchased, and I will immediately refund the amount paid.

I would like to send you some interesting facts that prove beyond doubt the superiority of my Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. I have printed several little folders that it will *pay you well* to read. Just fill out the coupon or write me a postal *now*, when you lay down this paper. Write me this time sure. I'm here to help you save money.

MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK COMPANY,

Dept. G Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.



Anton Mickelson, President,
Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company,
Dept. G Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Sir: Please send me the folders mentioned in your half page advertisement in the Dakota Farmer.

Name

Address

promises to become more popular still. Six exhibitors made entries for the show this year, as follows:—Edwards and Clarke, Sedgewick; F. J. Hartell, Cheadle; Archie Jaques, Lamerton; Allan Gant, Sedgewick; Geo. Hoadley, Okotoks; H. W. Savory, Lethbridge; and Spencer Pearse, East End, Sask. Prof. Carlyle did the judging. Awards follow:—

Stallions, 4 years or over.—1. Morstan Gay Monarch, Jaques; 2. Soapsuds, Pearse; 3. Rendlesham Motchem, Jaques; 4. Rendlesham Snow King, Savory.

Stallions, 3 years.—1. Ashmoor Rufus, Hoadley; 2. Morston Rumbler, Pearse; 3. Haskerton Snipe, and 4. Rendlesham Beggar, Jaques.

Champion stallion.—Ashmoor Rufus.

Teams in Harness.

Jas. Clark, Crowfoot, Alta., won first in the class for four-horse draft team. Conditions: To be Clydesdales, Shires, pure-bred, or their grades or crosses, each horse to weigh 1,300 lbs. or over. To be shown tandem to an appropriate vehicle. Horses to count 80 per cent.; appointments, 20 per cent. The Pacific Cartage Co., Calgary, won second.

In the class for team in harness, 1,500 lbs. or over, Jas. Clark won first, Dewdney second, De la Vergne third, and Jno. Clark fourth.

For team in harness, under 1,500 lbs., Jas. Clark was first, and Thos. Watt, Calgary, second.

Draft mare or gelding, 1,500 lbs. or over.—1. Harold Banister; 2. Jas. Clark; 3. Dewdney.

Pair grades, mares or geldings.—1. Jas. Clark; 2. Malcolm McConnell, Carstairs.

Heavy draft mare or gelding.—First and second, Jas. Clark.

Light Horses.

Light horse classes are always strong at Calgary shows. Most of the breeding classes were judged in Victoria Park, while seven good programmes were put

on in Sharman's Auditorium, afternoons and evenings, before large audiences.

Thoroughbreds: Aged stallions.—1. Sinbad, Geo. M. Gray, Gleichen; 2. Gay Boy; 3. Chanter, W. H. Cochrane, Millarville; 4. McIlvain, Per. C. Meers, Calgary. Stallion, 3 years old.—1. King Copper, Walter Spore, Jr., Edmonton; 2. Tuscan, and 3. Ensign, W. A. McKenzie, Calgary. Stallion, 2 years.—1. Buri, G. K. Allen, Edmonton. Aged mare.—1. Barm, D. A. Campbell, Calgary; 2. Miss Alvesscot, Reed and Mayer, Calgary; 3. Nellie Racine, 4. Josie S, W. J. Alford, Calgary. Mare, 2 years.—1. Winnie Wells, Allen; 2. Lamont, J. R. Smith, Carbon. Champion stallion, Sinbad. Champion female, Barm.

Hackneys: Aged stallion.—1. Le Roi, Jno. Weir, Carbon; 2. King of the West, A. A. Robinson, Saskatoon; 3. Ockwold President, Thos. Collett, Raymond. Stallion, shown in harness.—1. Woodland's Sensation, J. J. Richards, Red Deer; 2. Le Roi, Weir. Stallion, 3 years.—1. Starlight, Wm. Moodie, De Winton. Mare, 2 years or over.—1. Withan's Lady Tuck, F. C. Lowes and Co., Calgary. Champion stallion, Woodland's Sensation. Champion female, Withan's Lady Tuck.

PURE-BRED CATTLE SHOW.

The bulls that were entered for sale were judged on Tuesday by Duncan Anderson, Dominion Department of Agriculture. There were a number of animals shown, also some poor ones. Better fitting in many cases would have been very desirable. The most of those entered were in good breeding condition, however. Following are the awards made:—

Shorthorns.

Bulls, 3 years and over.—1. Sir Henry 2nd, Wm. Anderson, De Winton; 2. Antler View 2nd, Jno. Duncan, Innisfail; 3. Lord Aisla, Jas. Scarlet, Innisfail; 4. Heirloom, W. E. Moran, Innisfail. Thirty months and under 3 years.—1.

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Valentine, A. W. Latimer. Bowden; 2. Western Remus, Norman Harrison. Pridis.

Eighteen months and under 24.—1. Janitor, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; 2. Justice, Sharp; 3 and 4. J. L. Walters, Clive.

Yearling and under 18 months.—1. Sharp; 2 and 3. Bryce Wright, De Winton; 4. A. H. Bolton, Gladys.

Champion bull, bred in Alberta.—Jasper.

Champion bull, open class.—Jasper.

Hereford Bulls.

Three years and over.—2. Hero, A. Fletcher, Mound.

Thirty months and under 36.—1. Diamond's Pride; 2. Freestone, Thos. Baird, Red Willow.

Two years and under 30 months.—1. Hamburg, S. M. Mace, Pekisko; 2. Darby, P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake; 3 and 4. O. Palmer, Lacombe.

Eighteen months and under 24.—1. Duke, 2. Sidney, A. Fletcher, Mound; 3 and 5. Dago, Huntley; 4. Palmer.

Yearling and under 18 months.—1. Palmer; 2. Huntley.

Champion.—Hamburg.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.

Two years.—1. Wildwood, G. M. Melson, Olds; 2. Kenneth, W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail.

Under 2 years.—1 and 2. McClure; 3. 4. and 5. Melson.

Champion.—McClure on Caledonia, 1st prize yearling.

Holstein Bulls.

A. Von Milleeki, Calgary, awarded

breeders will have to make it a point to prepare some of their best animals for showing, castrate some of their bulls if necessary, if the fat stock shows are to become as attractive as they should.

Lew. Hutchinson secured first, second, and third money on a splendid trio of grade Angus.

For carload of fat cattle, 10 head, four years old or under, dealers and butchers barred, the Indian Industrial School at Davisburg, J. Riou, won first, and W. E. Tees second.

In the section open to all, P. Burns and Co. won first, and J. Riou second.

Sheep.

The fat stock show was greatly helped by the high quality of the sheep that were shown. H. W. Watkin, Walter Sporle, and Jno. A. Turner showed Shropshires, Turner winning the championship.

Watkin and Bryce Wright showed Oxford, Watkin getting first for ewe or wether, born previous to 1910, and Wright all the rest, including the championship, which was won with a beautiful type of mutton sheep.

Watkin showed Suffolks and South-downs, also some Cotswolds.

First prize for carload lot of not less than 20 head was awarded to Watkin.

Swine.

The show of fat hogs was small. Yorkshires, Poland Chinas and grades were shown. W. E. Tees secured first for carload.

Dressed Carcass Competition.

Pure-bred or grade steer.—1 and 2.



One of the winning Steers at the Calgary Fat Stock Show.

first prize on the only Holstein bull shown.

Ayrshires.

Three years and over.—Neidpath Star, O. M. Forham, Red Deer.

Under three years.—1. Sandy of Lone Spruce, A. H. Trimble and Sons, Red Deer; 2. Guarantee Rejected; E. W. Bjorkeland and Sons, Red Deer; 3. Glen of Lone Spruce, Trimble and Sons.

Champion.—Neidpath Star.

Galloway Bulls.

W. E. Tees, of Tees, was the only exhibitor, having entered a good bull, Duke of Tees, which was awarded first and championship.

PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW.

There were some good classes of fat stock. It is a noticeable fact that the type of fat steers being shown at the Calgary spring shows now is decidedly different from what might have been seen a few years ago. Younger and better fitted animals rule now. The large range steer of five and six years old is becoming a thing of the past. It is the younger animals that are the most profitable in the feed lot. They are the kind, also, that are being shown more and more at western fat stock shows. Pure-bred entries were not large. J. L. Walters showed some Shorthorns, and Mr. Tees some Galloways. P. F. Huntley, of Onion Lake, had the champion of the show. As was pointed out at the annual meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association, the

Thos. Croxford, Airdrie; 3. Tees; 4. Hutchinson. Dressing percentages were 62.79, 63.79, 63.40, and 63.20 respectively.

Pure-bred or grade cow or heifer.—1. Hutchinson; 2. Walters; 3 and 4. Croxford. Dressing percentages, 61.86, 63.88, 61.00, and 60.79.

Pure-bred or grade ewe or wether, lambled previous to 1910.—1, 2 and 3. Watkin, of Olds. Dressing percentages, 58.33, 55.00, and 55.71.

Lambled in 1910.—Watkin 1, 2 and 3. Dressing percentages, 50, 48, and 52.63.

Swine, pure-bred or grade, medium thick.—1. Croxford; 2 and 3. Tees. Dressing percentages, 88.67, 83.33, 81.56.

Swine, pure-bred or grade, bacon type.

1. Watkin; 2. Croxford; 3. Watkin. Dressing percentages, 90, 87.40, and 90.24.

THE BULL SALE.

The average price realised at the bull sale was a little over \$96. Shorthorns sold the best, 49 head realizing an average price of \$104.06. Last year 64 shorthorns averaged \$94.37. Nineteen Herefords averaged \$83.30; last year 23 Herefords averaged \$103.65. Nine Aberdeen-Angus averaged \$109.45; last year 14 head averaged \$102.14. Four Ayrshires averaged \$52.50. The highest price realised was \$170. Wm. Sharp, Lacombe, sold a Shorthorn at this figure, also D. Sinclair, of Innisfail. There was an absence of large buyers this year. The sales to be held at Lacombe and Edmonton no doubt kept some buyers away. Considering everything, very fair prices ruled. One noticeable feature

Farm Lands

Roland

All Sec. 21-4-3 W. 1st, 630.9 acres. 300 acres were in crop last year, and yielded a net profit of \$15.65 per acre. 320 acres new breaking for seeding this spring. Located 2½ miles from Kronsart, on the Midland Railway, and 7 miles from Plum Coulee, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A very choice section. Price \$35.00 per acre.

S. ½ 23-4-3 W. 1st. All clean and open. 200 acres new breaking. Located one mile east of Sec. 21. Price \$32.00 per acre.

N.E. ¼ 24-4-3 W. 1st. All clean and open prairie; located one-half mile east of Sec. 23. Price \$25.00 per acre.

Sperling

S.W. ¼ 6-6-2 W. 1st. All clean and open prairie; located 4 miles south of Sperling. Price \$28.00.

This is all first-class land, very close to Winnipeg, and in a very fine settlement. The unbroken land is all ready for the plow. Write

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I H C Manure Spreader

as hundreds of other farmers have done. By distributing your manure with one of these efficient machines you can keep your land always in top-notch condition. Barnyard manure is rich in the elements that enrich the soil, and an I H C Manure Spreader enables you to distribute it in the way to use all of it to the best advantage. I H C Spreaders are so designed that the manure can be spread in just the right amount required by the condition of the soil—a heavy coat where it is most needed—a light top dressing where that is best.

They are simple and strong in every part. Their dependability has been proved by years of service.

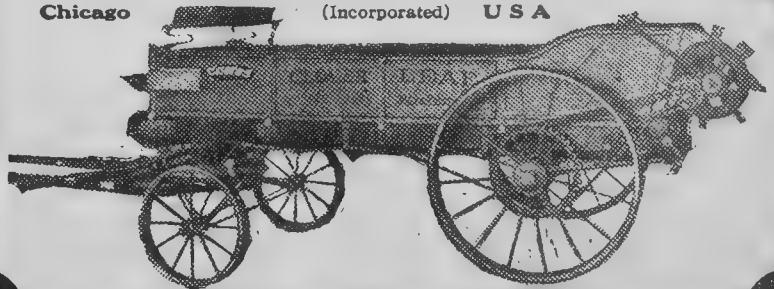
I H C Spreaders are made in two styles : Corn King Cloverleaf

in sizes suitable for any size farm.

Call on the I H C local dealer and see the one best adapted to your needs. Ask him about the bigger profits I H C Spreaders are bringing to users. If you prefer, write direct, or to nearest branch house for I H C Spreader catalogue and full information.

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International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U.S.A.



I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

was that buyers used their judgment in bidding off animals at this sale more than on previous occasions. Poor bulls were not wanted, while good ones were readily taken. A considerable number went to B.C.

Paints and Painting.

By G. W. Walker, University of Minnesota.

Of the various classes of paints—as tar, varnish or resin, and oil paints—the last are the most extensively used, and in the majority of cases afford the best protection.

The wearing quality of a paint, and its protecting power, are due more to the pigment than to the oil. With a pigment ground in oil, the finer the pigment the longer it will wear; but it will dry more slowly. A layer of paint is about three times as thick as a layer of linseed oil; hence, for this and other reasons, a paint affords better protection than oil.

Paint should be applied only to a clean and dry surface. Moisture under a paint causes it to blister when exposed to the sun; also, moisture between coats has the same effect. On old painted surfaces, the paint should be removed or rubbed down smooth before applying new paint. In some cases a careful removal of blisters is sufficient, but the surface should be free from dust and dirt. In case of the removal of paint

by a solution of caustic alkali, the surface must be thoroughly washed to remove traces of alkali, and carefully dried before painting.

Iron or steel surfaces should be carefully cleaned, by means of a steel wire brush and emery paper, to insure the removal of all rust before painting.

Paint generally should be applied with a good round brush, and well rubbed out. The rubbing out serves to remove any bubbles of air, also the film of air found on all surfaces; and it insures a thorough incorporation of the paint with the surface, thus affording better protection. The rusting of farm machinery is no doubt largely due to the fact that it is "painted" by the dipping process. Air bubbles causing openings in the paint film, moisture enters and rusting begins; also, the paint not being

cemented to the surface by being well brushed out, is easily removed mechanically.

In the case of ready-mixed paints, it is generally found that the pigment has largely settled to the bottom of the can. In preparing the paint for use, the liquid portion—oil and dryer—is poured off into a clean can; the pigment and the small amount of the oil remaining in the bottom are thoroughly worked up and mixed, by means of a strong, short stick. When the pigment is thoroughly loosened from bottom and sides of the can, the fluid portion removed is added from time to time, until the paint is uniformly mixed. Paint should be kept in cans having air-tight covers. After using, brushes should be cleaned with benzine or turpentine, and should not be left in the paint.



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Tell Us How You Did It

You may win a prize by doing so

SUPPOSE your friend Bob Wilson, on the next concession, "pulled up" at your front gate on the way back from market and asked about that silo or barn foundation you built, you would be glad to tell him, wouldn't you? And it wouldn't take you long, either, would it? And, as a matter of fact, you'd find as much pleasure telling him as he would in listening—isn't that right?

First you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference—that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers of Canada, we offer \$100.00 to the farmer in each Province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911 and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now sit right down, take your pen or pencil—fill out the at-

tached coupon—or a post-card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need, are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this free book. Have you got your copy yet? If not, you'd better send for one to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library. For it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.

Please send full particulars and book.

Name.....

Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal



Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

Spring Garden Hints.

It pays to grow a vegetable garden—pays in wholesomeness and variety of diet, and in dollars and cents.

The vegetables should be grown on a small piece of summer fallowed land if possible, following another piece each season for the next year. This system provides land that is well stored with moisture and free from weeds, requiring very little weed killing with the hoe.

The vegetables should, so far as possible, be sown in drills long enough to cultivate with a horse. Sow one vegetable right on, following another one in the row, if it is not desired to sow a full row of one kind. This plan requires less labor in handling than if the seeds are sown in short cross rows.

The land should have been well manured the year previous.

Do not sow small seeds too deeply. Never bury fine seeds more than three-quarters of an inch, at the very most.

The soil should have been deeply worked the year before, but should also be well compacted before and around the seeds when sown.

Seed thin rather than thick. This will reduce hand labor afterward, and even if there are a few bare places, land is cheap. Also remember that the best vegetables are the ones that have grown rapidly and are tender rather than small and scrubby. If one is not able to thin the row at the right season, thinly sown plants will suffer much less than thickly sown ones.

Prairie Farmers, Get Trees!

Nothing but Hardy Stock Will Do.

The government Forestry Station, at Indian Head, was able to supply each applicant with around 1800 trees, on an average, two years ago. Last year the average was reduced to near the 700 mark. This was not because western farmers wanted fewer trees last year than two years ago but because they wanted more. The Forestry Station cannot nearly supply the demand. This fact is becoming more apparent every year, and, after all, it is a most satisfactory condition of affairs. The Forestry Branch has demonstrated the value of shelter belts and wind breaks. Farmers know that a tree plantation around their buildings is of actual monetary value. It was not at all impossible to find on April 20 farm yards drifted full of snow. A week earlier we drove into a man's barn yard in southern Manitoba on a snow drift right over his lot fences. Farmers in the same neighborhood who had trees about their buildings had dry lots two or three weeks before. These drifts will melt only gradually, and the lots will be muddy and wet for weeks after the main drifts are gone.

Because the government cannot supply trees fast enough this western country will become a profitable field for private nursery companies. And this is all right, too, so long as the nursery company is all right. Just recently there came to our notice the case of a man who bought a \$75 order of trees from a certain outside nursery company. The trees would have been splendidly suited for southern Ontario or some of the States, but as a plantation proposition for Western Canada they were worthless. These trees were set out last year. Needless to say, the man who bought them has a belt of dead trees this spring. Nothing but trees that have proven hardy in the West will do for prairie planting. The Forestry Farm will distribute no other kind. The cottonwood, Manitoba maple, willows, green ash, elm and a few of the conifers are stand-bys.

There are now a few private nursery

companies in the West. More are being established. This condition is a favorable sign of the times. We should like to see the demand for trees so great as to keep them all busy. This need not interfere with the work of the Forestry Station. It will have greater demands than it can fill anyway. Besides, it is doing valuable work in demonstrating the possibilities of tree culture on the prairies. One father advised his son: "Young man, get money. Honestly if you can, but get money." We should like to say: "Prairie farmers, get trees. From the Forestry Farm if you can, but get trees." And get nothing but hardy Western stock.

The Kochia.

One of the most ornamental annual foliage plants for outdoor planting is the kochia, sometimes called the summer cypress or burning bush. This is a fast-growing plant that may be grown from seed sown out of doors (although it is rather better to give it a short start indoors before the time for outdoor sowing begins), and that does nicely to ornament grounds that have not yet been laid out for a sufficient length of time for perennials to have well entered into the plan. Indeed, it is used to good effect by gardeners with old grounds.

The kochia is a green, rapidly growing plant, with finely cut foliage, and appearing very much like a miniature tree. It is most graceful in form, and grows about three feet high in rich soil. In the autumn the green of its leaves turns to a flaming crimson, giving it the name "burning bush."

Get a small packet of seed and try it this year.

An Annual Climber.

The canary vine is without doubt the best annual climber we have suitable for growing in this country. It has large seeds, so one should buy two or three packets if any size of surface is to be covered. The vines grow very rapidly, and the foliage is of a delightfully refreshing light green shade, with the most gracefully cut leaves. The flowers are of a bright canary color, and are borne in great profusion. The vine climbs readily to ten feet in height if given any support. The plant is purely an annual. The seeds are sown out of doors, and the plants last till the fall frost comes.

Our Native Larch or Tamarack.

By M. J. Stevenson, Morris, Man.

This is a deciduous conifer, and seems to have been almost entirely overlooked in the past as a suitable tree for prairie planting. It is extremely hardy in all locations, and will grow with greater vigor on the bare prairie than in its native home in the swamps.

The timber of this tree is one of the most durable we have, being excellent for fence posts. We have fence posts in this district, still in a fair state of preservation, that were driven fifteen or twenty years ago. It is also one of the best fuel woods we have, and nearly always commands the highest price on the market. This is also the tree most in demand by the railways for tie timber, combining as it does its spike holding qualities with its great durability. It is the most valuable timber we have in the west for this purpose. Vast areas are annually cut over for ties, so that it is already becoming scarce, compelling the railways to use other inferior species, such as jack pine and spruce, which will not last half as long.

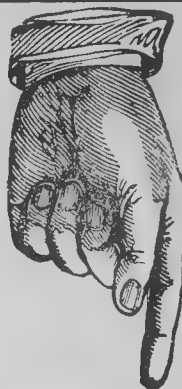
This tree also makes the very best lumber for building or framing purposes, and is hard to beat for planing for stable floors or bridge building. It is heavy, and wears well, and lasts twice as long as pine or spruce for this purpose. In the early days we used to cut large quantities of this species for firewood, fence posts, lumber, and building

This Splendid Home

For \$467.00

Contains 4 Large Rooms and Large Verandah, Pantry and Clothes Closet

ABSOLUTELY WARM



Model C, 18x24-ft., Verandah 6x18-ft.

Ready to be put right on the ground with very little labor in a couple of days' time

Is shipped in convenient sections. Can be loaded on ordinary wagons. Low freight rates to all points.

The greatest convenience and the best value offered for the money. Write for full particulars and other designs.

Weir Building Company, Ltd.

Dept. 30, 403 Builders' Exchange, Winnipeg
Telephone Main 3708



Devine Stock Farm

Nanton, Alta.

Importers and Breeders of

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND FRENCH
COACH STALLIONS AND MARES

Have imported 67 horses in the past three years' made three importations last year. Our experience of 12 years as salesmen for W.S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., the largest importers of the above breeds in the world, has given an opportunity of handling many of the best horses ever brought to America. Dunhams have never imported better horses than the 67 head which we have sold in Alberta and Saskatchewan. My next importation of these same high class horses will be made in August. We invite inspection, terms are liberal, guarantee right. Visitors always welcome. We can supply any demand.

W. H. Devine, Prop.

CORRUGATED SHEETS

4, 6, 8 and 10 feet long by 33 inches wide

Make the ECONOMICAL covering for

BARNs and IMPLEMENT SHEDS

Send sketch of building and I will quote for covering it.

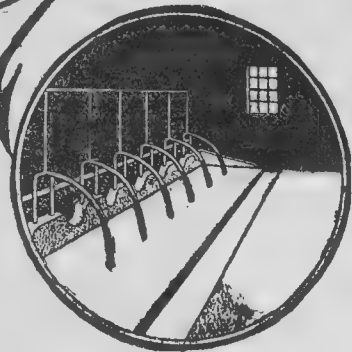
H. F. NOBBS 839 HENRY AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you

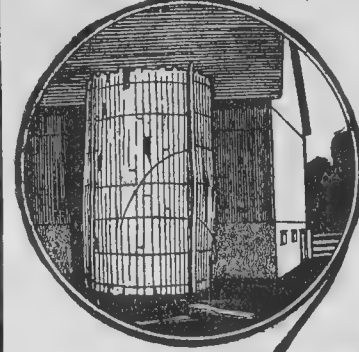


No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.

You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.



HERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.

Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.



Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.

Fireproof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day, in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

My Knowledge Freely At Your Service

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.

Won't you write me before you build?



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.

You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.



FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—

Silos	Corn Crib
Cow Sheds	Stables
Watering Troughs	Cesspools
Slop Tanks	Ice Houses
Box Stalls	Cisterns
Barn Floors	Feeding Yards
Dairy Barns	Poultry-Houses

And Many Other Farm Structures

**Just Write And Ask Me
ALFRED ROGERS, President**

ALFRED ROGERS LIMITED

Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, henhouse, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

Inform Yourself Upon Cement — Do It Now

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

Ask me now for the facts you ought to know.

**318 Elias Rogers Building
TORONTO, ONT.**

logs, for which it is admirably adapted. In the thick forest it is a straight, clean-bodied tree, with very little taper for forty or fifty feet, with a tall, slim open crown. It never grows to a very large size in Manitoba; 20 or 24 ins. in diameter would be the maximum, and from 50 to 100 feet in height.

This tree is also specially adapted for ornamental planting on the prairie. Its extreme hardness, combined with its soft, silky foliage, would make it an object of striking beauty on any lawn.

Its greatest use, however, will be in timber plantations. The time is fast coming here in the west when all the available local timber to be had will have disappeared, and the bulk of all the rough timber, such as firewood and fence posts, used on each farm will have to be produced at home. So start in early to plant your forests. No tree is better adapted to the different varieties of soil to be found on the prairie. It succeeds well on sandy loam or on clay loam, and grows with great vigor under cultivation, two feet a year being very common.

There is one obstacle in the way of the extensive planting of this tree at present—the seedlings are not grown in any great quantity by the local nursery-men, consequently the present price would almost be prohibitive for forest plantations. The trees do not bear seed every year, but at intervals of from two to three years. The cones are ripe in September, and should be gathered immediately before the seeds have fallen out. However, I would not advise the average farmer to try raising young conifers from seed. Your best plan, if you are within reach of a tamarack swamp, is to take your wagon, with a good tight box and plenty of old gunny sacks and binding twine. Go into the open places in the swamp, where you will generally find the young seedling tamaracks by the thousand. If they are growing in the moss, you can pull them up quite readily. Be careful to break as few roots as possible, and pack immediately in wet moss, in bundles of a hundred. Wrap the gunny sack around the outside, and tie tightly. Never allow the roots of a conifer to have even the appearance of being dry, for this is fatal. Packed in this manner, I have brought them thirty-five miles, and did not lose two per cent. in planting. Don't try to get your seedlings too large, or you will break more of their roots in pulling them. From six to twenty inches high always give the best results.

Plant the seedlings in nice, straight rows, four feet apart each way, so you can use a one-horse cultivator, which will reduce your work in keeping them clean, and will also be of great benefit in preventing the soil from drying out, which is of vital importance in a dry climate like ours. Don't think for a moment they will thrive in weeds and grass. Your land for planting should have been well summer fallowed the year before, and plowed eight or ten inches deep; the deeper the better.

In planting, set your seedlings three or four inches deeper than they stood in the forest, and be sure and tramp the earth very solidly about the roots. A great many failures in tree-planting are due to the soil being left too loose about the roots. This is nearly always fatal, especially with conifers, allowing the tree to work back and forth in the wind. The air gets in and dries out the roots, and that settles it.

There is just one drawback in planting this tree. It is subject to the ravages of the larch saw-fly, an insect that has been very bad during the last four years on this species, operating from Nova Scotia to Manitoba. However, when the trees are small, an application of hellebore, dusted on in the dry state, is generally sufficient to kill the young larva.

There is an ever-increasing demand for firewood and fence posts on the prairie farm, and the price for these commodities will soar higher and higher as the supply becomes exhausted. The moral lies here: grow your own firewood and fence material at home.

Don't confine the flower seed sowing to annuals. Sow some perennials.

A Good Way to Compare Seasons.

In comparing the forwardness of seasons, a good plan is to make memoranda of some such event as the opening of the pussy willows, the bursting of bloom on the elm or the flowering of the timothy meadows. Some of these events occur within a range of two or three days, and give us a definite basis for comparison.

For instance, the writer has taken photos of our native trees showing them at a certain definite point of development. It is interesting to note the variations between seasons. Two years ago, in the Winnipeg district, the elm was just at the same place as to bloom on the 22nd of May as it was this year on April 28. Last year it never reached the same stage, the blossoms being frozen solid somewhere about April 16 or April 20, just as the buds were bursting open. This killed off the elm flower buds last year.

The Achillea.

By C. S. Harrison.

It is singular how some of our flowers go away back and blend in with the old mythology. This flower, which is of the yarrow family, was named in honor of Achilleas, a pupil of a doctor named Chiron, who first used it as a medicine. Of course, it is now no longer heard of as a remedy, yet its use as a flower is increasing rather than diminishing. It bears a great profusion of small double white flowers, which often cover the plant like a mass of snow. They continue a long time in bloom, and when cut they are good keepers. They do best in partial shade, though they will do fairly well in the full blaze of the sun.

They can be grown from seed, which should be sown under a screen early in the spring, or they can be increased from the roots which wander out from the parent plant, forming new divisions. These, however, are not so bad as to be troublesome. They are something in appearance like the roots of the quack grass, though the plant is not at all like that pest, for it can take a hint and not stay where it is not wanted.

It is a pretty, dainty little thing. It will bloom when other flowers are scarce. It is used both for weddings and funerals, and should be in every well appointed flower garden.

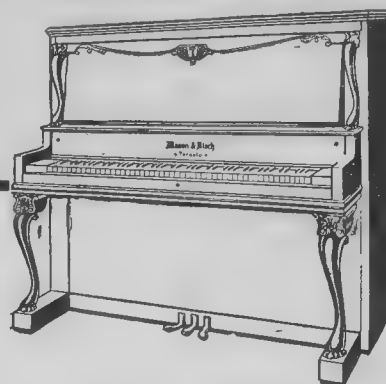
The Winnipeg Horticultural Society is planning to hold an exhibition at the beginning of September. A number of new trophies have been offered.

Cuttings from the mature asparagus bed should be made regularly and thoroughly, being always careful not to injure the crowns of the plants with the knife. Keep weeds out. Beds set this spring should not be cut at all this season; let the plants grow unmolested.

If it is not convenient to make a farm garden, why not plant tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, etc., in line with the turnips? In this way work of cultivation will not interfere with the regular farm operations, and the plants are more likely to do well than if crowded in a regular garden.

Will Make Twine from Flax Straw.

An American company has been organized and will open a large factory in Saskatoon for the manufacture of flax binder twine and other flax by-products. The company will also manufacture a binder attachment that, it is claimed, makes the use of flax twine possible on any make of binder. The attachment will be loaned to farmers who will sell their flax straw to the company at \$5 per ton, and also buy from the company the twine manufactured.



The Best

that is known to musical science has been embodied in that production of musical skill recognized and acclaimed all over the American Continent as the

Mason & Risch Piano

It holds the record among all Canadian made pianos in securing and uniformly retaining the popular favor. The public is wisely discriminating in disposing of its confidence, and it took years of steady adherence on the part of the Mason & Risch Company to the best it could produce in

Quality Price and Principle

to secure the enviable position it holds to-day and will not relinquish while **Square Dealing** and **Conservative Treatment** can hold it. The Mason & Risch is "par excellence" the HOME PIANO, and you can secure it in any of its beautiful case designs

ON MODERATE MONTHLY PAYMENTS

A large stock of slightly used pianos of nearly every known make from \$145 up. Write for complete mailing list of bargains.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Limited

Factory Branch

356 Main Street, Winnipeg

"THE ONLY PIANO STORE ON MAIN STREET"

FIVE MINUTES

them clean if you will use a

or less—will wash a tubful, and have

PASTIME

Read This Warranty

"We Guarantee the Pastime Washing Machine to wash clothing Quicker, Cleaner, and to operate easier than any other hand power Washer on the Market."—The Maytag Co., Ltd.

We are not going to make a proposition full of "catch-phrases," no freight, and a-dollar-down-25c, a-week nonsense, but will make a suggestion as follows:—

Go to your home dealer, the man whom you know and who knows you. Tell him to order you a Pastime Washing Machine. He will do it, and after it comes he will say to you (remember, this is not a stranger a thousand miles away who is talking to you, but your home dealer): "Here is your 'Pastime.' Take it Home, use it for four or five Washings, and if for any reason you do not want to keep it, bring it back." You are not confined to any special number of days to try it. Satisfy yourself, and when you are perfectly satisfied, settle with your dealer at home.

READ THIS WARRANTY ONCE MORE

The Pastime not only washes quicker and cleaner than any other Washing Machine in the World, but practically runs itself. Any child that can reach the handle can run it.

THE MAYTAG CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.





You can't argue with Mr. Pig

You know how dead-set a hog always is to get out of the field you put him in. You know how much time and bother it takes to replace broken rails and plug up breaks in the fence after you have turned your hogs

into pasture. You know how obstinate swine are—how hard it is to keep them where you want them. But do you know there is a fence made especially to do that very thing?—a fence that settles the argument with Mr. Pig.

"Ideal" Fence keeps hogs where they are put

This Heavy, Hog-Proof "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence has all the best of it with the pigs. Each "Ideal" lock grips the upright and cross wires in FIVE DIFFERENT PLACES—grips them so they simply CANNOT SLIP—and thus the hogs cannot move the uprights sideways, nor the cross wires either up or down. The uprights are all of large gauge No. 9 wire—HARD (not soft) wire, heavily galvanized, and all in one piece. The strongest hog cannot make the fence yield. He has got to stay where he is put, when you fence with "Ideal." For it is

The Strongest, Stauncest Fence Made

"Ideal" Fence is as strong as it looks—no small or soft wires in it; made wholly from HARD STEEL large gauge No. 9 wire, from top to bottom all the same. Drop us a card for neat folder and catalog. A telling of "Ideal" features and styles for every fence purpose. With it will come a sample "Ideal" lock. Don't buy fence till you see this. Address

Ideal Fence Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Take Care of the Pure Seed.

Out of the 15,000 or more small parcels of pure seed set out this year from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, several thousand must have come to Western Canada. No doubt there have been a number of cases in which these samples were ordered by farmers who were possessed during the winter with a desire for some cleaner seed, but who, in the rush of spring work, have forgotten to take the small sack down from the pantry shelf where it was placed upon arrival in March.

We write this simply as a reminder. The smallness of the amount is not to be considered when one has a sample of seed about that is better than anything already on the farm. Three pounds of pure seed is not to be despised. The amount can soon be increased. The writer has helped to grow fields of pure grain from the product of these same small sacks sent from Ottawa. Suppose three pounds of wheat is sown on a good clean piece of summer fallow. It should yield a bushel this fall, especially if sown rather thinly and thus encouraged to stool. There would be nothing at all remarkable if it yielded almost twice that amount. Then by the fall of next year, by similar care, there should be 20, 25 or 30 bushels to put away. And by three years from now one could seed a large farm entirely with the product of one of these small bags. This is not idle fancy. It is plain fact, as anyone can soon figure out for himself.

But the place where most farmers break down is in their lack of care for the sample the first year. Perhaps at seeding time they are so busy with things that look bigger, that they do not sow the small bagful. Or at harvest it looks too small to cut carefully. Or perhaps it is cut and stooked by itself, and the farmer is afraid he will seem to be "picayune" if he demands special care at threshing time, so he allows the "pitchers"—who are not over-educated as to the importance of pure seed or good farming—to mix it all up with the rest of the field in threshing.

Now we have a word of advice. If it is not already sown, take that sackful of grain down, select as clean and fit a piece of land as there is on the farm, sow the seed in this plot, leaving six or seven feet unsown all about the edge, so that one may plow and harrow this strip all summer, completely isolating this plot. Then go through the piece three or four times during the growing season and hand pull every weed and foreign plant. At the same time summer fallow an acre and a half of land the very best way you know how, so as to have it clean for next year's crop.

When harvest comes, cut this small plot of grain with a clean binder, stook it by itself, and then haul it to the barn. On the first rainy or slack day, beat it out with a stick or thresh it in any other way that seems fit. One way often used is to cut the heads from the sheaves, put these in a sack, and beat.

Then put through the fanning mill. It may take two or three hours to do this, but is not a supply of clean, pure seed worth much more than this much time?

If cared for this year, there will be enough to warrant special care in threshing with the machine next year. And in two or three years more one can have clean seed to sell to his neighbors. It is only a matter of having respect for small beginnings, and using care and judgment.

Cement for Foundation.

A Carlyle, Sask., subscriber writes:—"How many bags of cement will it take for the foundation under a building 24 ft. wide by 26 ft. long, the foundation wall to be 2 ft. high and one foot thick?"

A foundation wall of these dimensions would contain 192 cubic feet. A good mixture of cement, sand, and gravel for a foundation of this kind would be 1:3:6, which means a mixture of one part cement, three parts sand, and six parts gravel. In making concrete mixtures, two bags of cement can be mixed with the other ingredients at one time. For a 2-bag batch of a 1:3:6 mixture the amounts of cement, sand, and gravel would be as follows: Cement, 2 bags (1.9 cu. ft.); sand, 5 3/4 cu. ft. (a boxful, measuring 2 ft. by 3 ft. by 11 1/2 in. deep); gravel or stone, 11 1/2 cu. ft. (a boxful measuring 3 ft. by 4 ft. by 11 1/2 in. deep); water, 13 1/2 gallons. This amount of materials will make 12 cu. ft. of concrete. The total amount needed is 192 cu. ft., or just 16 times as much as a 2-bag batch will make. Thus, 16 batches will be necessary, which will require 32 bags of cement. A box frame the size of the two boxes mentioned should be made without bottoms. In measuring the sand and gravel, place these on the mixing board, fill with sand and gravel, as the case may be, and then the frames can be simply lifted off. Add the two bags of cement, mix well by shovelling, and then add the water, mixing the mass until uniformly moistened. The color of the mixture should be uniform. If there be white streaks, it has not been stirred enough.

Injury from Beavers in Saskatchewan.

The provincial government in Saskatchewan are likely to take some action to kill off the rapidly increasing number of beavers in some localities. At Oxbow the beavers are playing great havoc by cutting down acre after acre of white poplar and elm trees, some of which have grown to one or two feet in diameter, besides girdling many other smaller trees. The serious part is that the beavers are removing the branches, and, after cutting the trunks in short pieces, roll them into the streams to be used for building dams. The use of the wood as fuel is therefore hopeless.

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Edmonton Provincial Spring Show.

Stallion Show, Pure Bred Cattle Show and Bull Sale—Good Exhibits and Fair Attendance—Bulls Sell Reasonably Well—Will be Annual Event.

The first spring live stock show under the auspices of the Edmonton Exhibition Association was held at the Exhibition grounds of the Alberta capital city on Wednesday and Thursday, April 26 and 27. The Exhibition consisted of a pure-bred stallion show and a pure-bred bull show and sale. Nothing very elaborate was attempted. Expectations were more than realized, there being 85 horse entries and 25 cattle on the grounds.

Edmonton proposes to continue the spring show as an annual event. No fair association in the entire West is better equipped for buildings than is Edmonton. A new judging pavilion will be provided for next year. The contract for the steel has been let. When finished, this pavilion will provide a most commodious home for all live stock wants—horse shows, fat stock shows and bull sales. It will be 370 feet by 220 feet, with an amphitheatre facing a judging arena and show ring 90 feet by 236 feet. Beneath the seats will be located stables, office rooms, meeting rooms, etc. The total cost will probably exceed \$100,000.

This year's shows were held just a little too late for the farmers. A fair attendance was present, but seeding kept many away that would otherwise have been there. About 1,000 to 1,200 people were present. Professor Carlyle, of Moscow, Idaho, and Mr. McDiarmid, of Ontario, judged the horses. W. Brecken, Edmonton, judged the pure-bred cattle.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Heavy horses and light were about equally divided as to numbers. In heavy horses, the Clydes and Percherons were especially strong, as were also the Belgians, Shires and Suffolks. The Hackney show was very creditable. There were only a few Thoroughbreds and Standardbreds shown. A single Shetland pony was exhibited.

Clydesdales.

Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man., and Vegreville, Alta., were the largest exhibitors and heaviest winners. This firm secured first in each of the three stallion classes on Acorn, Bamboo and Ideal Type. Bamboo has been sold to Reid, Sons & Young, of Manville, and Ideal Type to L. Anderson, Sedgwick. Acorn was awarded the championship.

Five aged stallions were shown, the awards being as follows:—1, Acorn, Vanstone & Rogers; 2, Lord Arnot (imp.), B. B. Roberts, Vegreville; 3, Sylvannus, And. Littlejohn, Edmonton; 4, Cairnton's Best, Frank Green, Edmonton; 5, Knight of Angus, Albert Green, Halfway Lake, Alta.

Second prize for three-year-old stallion was awarded to L. A. Moodie, Edmonton, on Baron Grant.

Second prize for two-year-old went to H. R. Smith, Edmonton, on Gallovidian.

Percherons.

Prizes for Percherons were rather well distributed. In the aged class there were six entries. First honors were awarded to E. J. Clark, Edmonton, on Cavalier. Second prize went to a horse sold by Dr. Henderson, of Carberry, to a party at Horse Hills, Alta. Normal Boy, owned by Henry Alvin, Lamont, took third; Grerat, owned by Roche Marien, Montreal, fourth; and Hautin, owned by J. H. Kennedy, Edmonton, fifth.

R. J. Manson, Edmonton, won first for stallion three years old and under four on Igame (imp.). W. W. Hunter, of Olds, was second, with Imprimeur; and Roche Marien third, with Iphis.

Igame was awarded the tri-colored championship ribbon.

Shires.

Only two classes of Shires were

shown. W. W. Hunter won first and second in the aged class on Windridge Boy and St. Guthlac's Pride respectively. John A. McPherson, of Spruce Grove, was third on a low-set black scallion called Brilliant that has been standing in the district for eight years.

Championship honors went to Windridge Boy, the Calgary champion of the week previous.

Belgians.

A. Coupal, Morinville, was given a red ribbon on Benjamin de Millemont, the only aged stallion shown. Two three-year-olds were exhibited, N. Bilsborrow, of Ledue, getting first on Who's Afraid, and W. W. Hunter second on Heron de Melin. Championship went to Who's Afraid.

Suffolks.

Archie Jaques, of Lamerton, Alta., was the only exhibitor of Suffolks. He showed five head, and won first, second and third in the aged class, and first and second for three-year-olds, also championship.

French Draft.

A rather good French Drafter, Karl, was shown by R. C. Smith, of Edmonton. He was awarded first prize.

Thoroughbreds.

E. G. Clark, Edmonton, won first prize in the aged stallion class with his horse Buckingham. G. K. Allen, Edmonton, won similar honors and championship with the two-year-old horse Buri.

Standardbreds.

Prizes for aged stallions were awarded as follows: 1, Wilt Onward, J. B. Ireland, Reston, Man.; 2, Golden Lad, Jno. C. Chadwick, Edmonton; 3, Wellington D, Ireland. Ireland also won first for three-year-old stallion with the horse H. M. C., which was also made champion.

Hackneys.

Hackneys made the best show in the light horse classes. Five aged stallions were shown, the prizes being awarded as follows: 1, Devondale, Devondale Hackney Horse Association, Edmonton; 2, Netherhall, B. B. Roberts, Vegreville; 3, Hinxton Mandate, R. Smith, Edmonton; 4, Pedro, H. L. C. Christman, Edmonton; Heath Rosadore, W. J. Horner, Edmonton.

E. C. Evans, Edmonton, was awarded first in the two-year-old class on Evan's Heir Apparent, and also first for his yearling, Western King.

Championship honors were given to the first prize aged horse Devondale.

Coach Horses.

A single German Coach stallion Bodo, owned by Dr. J. B. Shearer, Edmonton, was on exhibition. He was given a red ribbon by Professor Carlyle.

Ponies.

Belly Button, R. Smith's Shetland stallion, made up the pony show. The horse judging was completed by awarding him a first prize.

PURE BRED CATTLE SHOW.

As stated above, the show of pure-bred cattle consisted of 25 head. The various breeds were represented as follows: Shorthorns 11, Herefords 6, Aberdeen-Angus 2, Jerseys 2, Ayrshires 2, and Holsteins 2. Some of the bulls shown were very good indeed. Mr. J. H. Melick, Edmonton, had some splendid Shorthorns. This was especially true of his first prize aged and champion bull, Burgomaster, and his first prize yearling Comet. Burgomaster is of the popular Marr Roan Lady family. Awards were made as follows:

Shorthorns: Three years and over—1, Burgomaster, Melick; 2, Prince Alberto,

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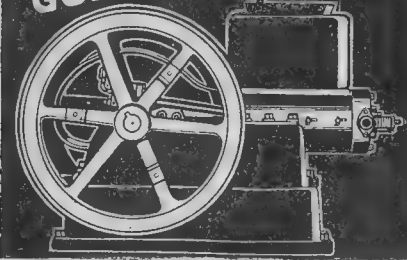
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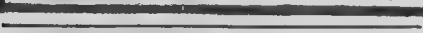
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Frederick Hoggith, Edmonton. Two years and under 30 months—1, Sunny Alberta, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona. Eighteen months and under 24—1, Harvey, G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton. Yearlings and under 18 months—1, Comet; 2, Monarch, Melick; 3, Saxon Knight; 4, Pilot, Wm. Golley, Edmonton; 5, Captain, Golley.

Champion—Burgomaster.
Herefords: Aged Bull—1, Albert, Cresswell. Thirty months and under 36—Alberta Hesiod 9th, Oswald Palmer, Lacombe. Eighteen months and under 24—1, Alberta Hesiod 21st, Palmer; 2, Alberta Hesiod 20th, Palmer. Yearling and under 18 months—1, Prince Albert; 2, King Albert, Cresswell.

Champion—Albert, jun., Cresswell.
Aberdeen-Angus: Bulls under two years—1, Burnaby; 2, Blackburn, T. G. McClure, Innisfail.

Rice Sheppard showed a couple of Jersey bulls.

Ayrshires were exhibited by W. R. Winslow, Lacombe.

Wm. Mullen, Spruce Grove, showed the Holsteins.

THE BULL SALE.

The bull sale was held on Thursday morning, April 27th. S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, was the auctioneer. There were 25 bulls entered, and all but four were sold. In addition to these, J. H. Melick, Edmonton, had three Shorthorn females, only two of which were sold. The bulls sold averaged \$86.00 per head. Shorthorn bulls averaged \$106.00 each. No very high prices were paid, but both the breeders and the Exhibition Association felt satisfied, as this was the first sale of the kind to be held in Edmonton. Shorthorns were in greatest demand. The top price of the sale was \$155, paid by Thomas Watt, Benslake, Alta., for J. H. Melick's champion bull Burgomaster. The next highest price was \$143, paid by Jno. Schroeter, Clover Bar, for Rice Sheppard's first-prize two-year-old bull, Sunny Alberta, bred by Mr. Melick and sired by Burgomaster. Details of the sale follow:—

Shorthorns: Consigned by G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton—Harvey, \$51.00, sold to Shaw Bros., Mewassin; consigned by Wm. Golley, Edmonton—Pilot, \$112.00, Jos. McLean, Battenbury; Captain, \$51.00, Chas. Ries, Spruce Grove; Saxon Knight, \$60.00, N. E. Logan, Egg Lake; consigned by Frederick Haggith, Edmonton—Prince Alberta, \$90.00, Swift Canadian Co.; consigned by J. H. Melick, Edmonton—Comet, \$123.00, M. McDermiad, Vegreville; Monarch, \$120.00, James Kelly, Roy; Burgomaster, \$155.00, Thomas Watt; Pansy, \$82.00, C. Williams, Ardrossan; Belle, \$100.00, Swift; consigned by Rice Sheppard—Sunny Alberta, \$143.00, Jno. Schroeter.

Herefords: Consigned by G. H. Cresswell—Albert, jun., \$95.00, Swift; King Albert, \$51.00, F. T. Shaw, Edmonton; Prince Albert, \$65.00, Shaw; consigned by Oswald Palmer, Lacombe—Alberta Hesiod 9th, \$83.00, T. Lewis, Athabasca Landing; Alberta Hesiod 20th, \$82.50, G. Scheidemann, Mewassin.

Aberdeen-Angus: Consigned by W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail—Blackburn, \$78.00, J. G. Gibbon, Lewisville; Burnaby, \$115.00, T. Lewis, Athabasca Landing.

Jerseys: Consigned by Rice Sheppard—Brampton Raleigh Boy, \$75.00, Mrs. Bank, East Calgary.

Ayrshires: Consigned by W. R. Winslow, Lacombe—Prince of Hammond, \$100.00, S. T. Hagen, Winterburn.

Holsteins: Consigned by Wm. Muller, Spruce Grove—Captain Condike Dekol, \$62.00, R. J. Manson, Edmonton; Frank Roy Decline, \$60.00, H. Doherty, Ranfurly.

Annual Meeting Alberta Horse Breeders.

The Horse Breeders' Association of Alberta held their annual meeting in Calgary on April 17. Features of the meeting were the president's address, held for our next issue, and the report of the secretary, E. L. Richardson. President Geo. Lane spoke of the Percheron futurity stake being provided in the States by the Percheron Society of

America. The movement was a good one, and might well be emulated by the live stock breed associations in Canada.

The question of enrolling grade and pure-bred stallions came up for a limited amount of discussion.

The report of the secretary showed that there was a balance of near \$500 in the treasury, the first surplus reported for a number of years. In 1908 the number of entries at the horse show was 90, in 1909 it was 615, and in 1910 the number had increased to 925. Mr. Richardson stated that an effort was being made to have a by-law submitted to the property owners in Calgary to provide funds for a stock pavilion and horse show building. It was hoped that a suitable building would be ready for the 1912 show. With regard to transportation, the secretary reported:—

"A strong effort has been made to secure for the horse show the same transportation arrangements on exhibits as are in force in connection with agricultural exhibitions. The association has had the active co-operation of Mr. M. S. McCarthy, M.P., who has given a great deal of his time to the matter. The question has been taken up with the railway officials at Montreal, and by Mr. McCarthy and the members of the Dominion Parliament from Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal, and Ottawa. They have not, however, been successful in obtaining any special rate up to the present."

Regarding further work of the association, Mr. Richardson said:

"Your directors have asked the honorable Minister of Agriculture to make a change in the brand inspection regulations, so as to permit of pure-bred and registered horses, as well as horses coming to and from exhibitions, being allowed to move by rail from point to point in Alberta without the necessity of being inspected for brands."

The following comparative statement of shipments over the C.P.R. had been kindly furnished the association by Mr. H. C. McMullen, general live stock agent of that road. His statement follows:—

"The remarkable increase in the number of horses sent to market is accounted for by the demand for animals suitable for farm work consequent on the heavy immigration of the last few years. The demand has stimulated breeders to meet the new market, and even with the increased number of men engaged in this branch of the trade, supply has failed to keep pace with the requirements until the price of ordinary farm horses has reached an almost prohibitive figure. The trade is certain to grow, however, and we may safely anticipate an increase in shipments this year."

Shipments for four years.

Sub-division.	Year.	No. of horses.
Edmonton	1907	1,215
	1908	424
	1909	1,850
	1910	2,600
Red Deer	1907	671
	1908	643
	1909	1,014
	1910	1,965
Wetaskwin	1907	192
	1908	245
	1909	251
	1910	107
Lacombe	1907	137
	1908	33
	1909	212
	1910	580
Macleod	1907	1,100
	1908	1,108
	1909	1,196
	1910	2,635

"For the year ending March 31st, 1909, 10,714 horses and 560 mules were imported into Alberta from United States points by settlers. For the year ending March 31st, 1910, 16,765 horses and 913 mules were imported by settlers."

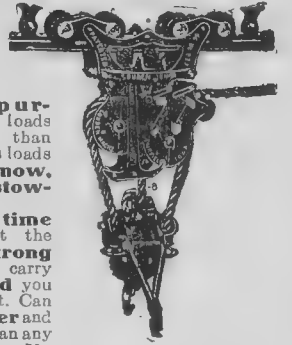
"Shipments of horses over the C.P.R. on the main line east to Moose Jaw for the past six years are as follows:—1905, 12,882; 1906, 19,549; 1907, 11,382; 1908, 13,636; 1909, 20,211; 1910, 26,068."

Election of Officers.

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garments by Dye-
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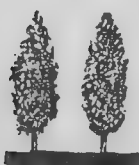
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ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

and making them over.

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Richardson
Co., Limited,
Montreal,
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Our Hardy Bush Cherries

PRODUCE BIG CROPS



of good fruit, used either
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Hardy in Manitoba,
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berta. Recommended
by the Agricultural
papers. Fruit first year
after planting. As easily
grown as currants. We

will send one dozen of these cherries, all
charges prepaid, to any address on receipt
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Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

second vice-president, Dr. Hargraves,
Medicine Hat; breed directors, Clydes-
dales, J. A. Turner, Calgary; Shires,
George Hoadley, Okotoks; Percherons,
W. B. Thorn, Aldersyde; Thoroughbreds,
O. A. Critchley, Cochrane; Coach breeds,
G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; Standardbred,
I. G. Ruttle, Calgary; Hackneys, Wm.
Moody, De Winton; Ponies, O. E. Brown,
Calgary; Suffolk Punch, George Jaques,
Lamerton; Belgians, Baron George Roels,
Pirmez Creek; Heavy Draft, E. D.
Adams, Calgary; Cartage horses, Fred
Johnston, Calgary; Roadsters, Geo. T.
Haag, Calgary; Carriage horses, C. Rid-
dock, Calgary; Agricultural horses,
Harold Bannister, Davisburg; Delivery
horses, N. J. Christie, Calgary; Saddle
horses, Count Geo. de Roaldes, Kew;
Shetland ponies, D. Thorburn, Davis-
burg. General directors, D. Clark,
Gleichen; Colonel Jas. Walker, Calgary;
D. P. McDonald, Cochrane; Thos. Mc-
Millan, Okotoks; F. W. Beddingfield,
Pekisko. Auditor, F. R. Exham, Cal-
gary.

Alberta Cattle Breeders Meet in Annual Session.

The Provincial Cattle Breeders' As-
sociation of Alberta held their annual
meeting in Calgary on April 19. About
35 members were present. Following
the report of the secretary, a number of
questions were discussed, among which
was the herd law and possible methods
of improving the fat stock show. Hon.
Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agricul-
ture for the province, Live Stock Com-
missioner W. F. Stevens, and Mr. Dun-
can Anderson, Dominion Department of
Agriculture, were present.

Officers for 1911 were elected as fol-
lows:—Hon. pres., Jno. A. Turner, Cal-
gary; pres., J. L. Walters, Clive, re-elec-
ted for third term; first v.-pres., Wm.
Sharpe, Lacombe; 2nd vice-pres., Bryce
Wright, De Winton. Directors:—Short-
horns, A. F. McGill, Clive; Herefords, P.
F. Huntley, Onion Lake; Aberdeen-
Angus, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; Gal-
loways, W. E. Tees, Tees; Holsteins,
Thos. Laycock, Calgary; Ayrshires, A.
H. Trimble, Red Deer; Jerseys, C. A.
Julian Sharman, Red Deer. General
directors: F. M. Mace, Pekisko; Thos.
Baird, Red Willow; Mr. Williams, Ft.
Saskatchewan; W. T. G. McClure, Innis-
fail; Prof. Elliott, Strathmore.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Anderson and Forsyth.

A new firm of Clydesdale importers
in the west is Anderson & Forsyth, Flag-
staff, Alta. Recently they imported 15
head from Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scot-
land, consisting of one stallion and 14
mares. Sires represented in this lot
were Pride of Blacon, Royal Fashion,
Baron Winsome, Gallant Fauntleroy, and
Baron Watha. Ten head of these were
sold within two weeks after arriving.
At the time of the Calgary spring shows
there was still left the stallion and four
mares. The stallion is by Royal Blend.
Among the mares is a Pride of Blacon
get in foal, one by Baron Watha, one
by Baron Winsome, and a good mare
by Royal Fashion in foal. These gen-
tlemen expect to return to Scotland soon
again for another lot. Any parties
wanting stock might let them know.
They buy direct from the breeders. Ad-
vertisement on another page.

Holsteins and Berkshires.

A year ago Mr. H. E. George, Cayley,
Alta., a former partner of the Merton
Lodge Holstein herd at Crampton, Ont.,
came out to Alberta. He has been
handling Holsteins in the west since
then, and also is a breeder of Berkshire
swine. A number of sows are farrow-
ing this spring. Just now he has both
young sows and boars, a few only, for
sale. Will now book orders for spring
pigs.

A good demand for Holsteins is re-
ported. Mr. George has sold 15 head,
and could have done a very much larger
business had he the stock to fill the
orders.

BANK OF HAMILTON

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON

Capital Paid Up \$2,750,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits . \$3,250,000

\$6,000,000

Total Assets Over \$40,000,000

Savings Bank Department at all Branches.

W. Loree, Manager, Winnipeg Branch.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

True enough.

All we tell you, in this advertisement, about EDDY'S Wares,
isn't a hundredth part of what you'll learn from using them.

THE
E.B.EDDY
WARES

FREE
FROM FACTORY
FAULTS

ALWAYS
GUARANTEED
FULLY

Matches

that never fail.
A sure light
every time. The
SAFE SILENT
and the safe ROYAL
GEORGE THE STRIKE
ANYWHERE makes
that are

SAFE
SILENT
SURE

Fibreware

in Pails, Tubs,
HANDY DISHES, Etc.

LIGHT
TIGHT
DURABLE

Impervious to
liquids. As
strong as it is
light.

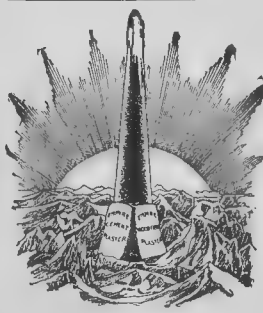
Washboards

with the EDDY
CRIMP that makes
washday easier.
Our crimp in-
sures against
destroyed cloth-
ing.

Toilet Paper

Canada's best.
All sizes, all
qualities, but all
of the best.
Guaranteed
chemically pure.

WALL PLASTER



The "Empire" Brands of Plaster
are superior to all other Plaster
material on the market.

Shall we send you our booklet
on Plaster?

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.

Office and Mill
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

IF IT LEAKS
Get
MENDETS
A PATENT PATCH
They mend all leaks instantly
in granite ware, hot water logs, tin, copper, brass, cooking
utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use
them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention.
Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c.
Complete pkg. asst. sizes, 25c postpaid. Agts. wanted
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Send Rough Sketch for Free Search with Report
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LLOYD BLACKMORE & CO., Patent Attorneys
17 EDWIN STREET, OTTAWA
ALSO TORONTO AND WASHINGTON

A New Shipment of Shires.

F. Schroeder, High River, Alta., recently made an importation of ten Shire stallions from 2 to 4 years old, direct from the home of that famous breed of draft horses, England, to Calgary, Alta. Mr. Schroeder left High River on Jan. 27, and after visiting the big English shows selected nine stallions to bring to Canada. These landed in Calgary just two days previous to the spring show, and in spite of the long ocean and rail trip they were shown and succeeded in winning one first and one second prize. The horses are now stabled in the Exhibition barns at Victoria Park, Calgary, where Mr. Schroeder invites their inspection by all interested parties. In this importation is included Intake Coronation, a fine big two-year-old, that won second at the London Shire Horse Show. It took Mr. Schroeder three days to buy this horse. Another good three-year-old is Dandy Jameson. This horse is sired by the celebrated Dunsmore Jameson and out of Bedmore Bluebell. The others are all prize-winners and of equally good breeding. Mr. F. Schroeder has bought thousands of shire horses in England for the German government, and is thus a thorough judge of this breed. Another importation is contemplated in the near future. Interested parties should write F. Schroeder, care of Alberta Hotel, Calgary, mentioning the Nor'-West Farmer.

Pure Bred Angus at Innisfail.

W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail, Alberta, is laying the foundation for a first-class herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He now has 35 head of pure bred on his farm near Innisfail, which includes 25 females. Mr. McClure expected to go to Chicago for the big Angus sale to be held there on May 3rd, when he intends to buy a first-class herd bull and perhaps a carload of females. This is most commendable enterprise. At the pure bred cattle show an Angus bull from Mr. McClure's herd was awarded the championship ribbon. He was later sold at public auction for \$140. The present head of this herd is Tyvie Knight 4th 3487, a three-quarters Blackbird, and of the Tyvie Flower family.

Additional Sales by Vanstone & Rogers.

Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man., and Vegreville, Alta., made a clean-up at the Edmonton spring shows. Four horses imported by them secured four firsts and two championships, the championships being for Clydesdales and Belgians, on Acorn and Who's Afraid respectively. Their hustling salesman reports the following recent sales:—Bamboo, Clydesdale, three years old, sold to Reid, Sons & Young, Manville, Alta. Kintore Chief, Clydesdale, to Jno. Kerr, Manville. Hesperion 9731, Percheron, to Jno. Johnston & Son, Kitiscoty. Perfect Model 11464, by Perfect Motion, to E. Bennet, Isla. Cairndrum Chattan 11460, to Jno. Patterson, Battenvue. Lakeland King (imp.) 10933, to Mr. Cole, Vegreville. Lady Brown (imp.) 23077, Maybell 14275, Jean Stewart 23074, and Miss Mayflower 23081, all to Melvin A. Dutcher, Vegreville.

The annual auction sale of pure bred bulls will be held at Lacombe, Alta., this year on May 31st. This sale is under the joint auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association and the Alberta Department of Agriculture. E. L. Richardson, Calgary, is the secretary. Write him for catalogues.

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, reports the sale of the promising young shorthorn bull, Royal Ruler, to J. B. Scott, Davidson, Sask. This bull was sired by Trout Creek Ruler out of Princess Royal II. Also a Yorkshire boar to H. C. Pierce, Wadena, Sask. This boar is from the grand champion sow at the Winter Fair, Regina, in 1910, shown by A. B. Potter, of Langbank, and purchased by Mr. Sutherland.

W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, report horse sales in the following districts since the first of November:—

Lumsden, Sask., 2; Rouleau, 4; Brownlee, 1; Hardisty, Alta., 1; Gadsay, Alta., 4; Peace River, 1; Calgary, 1.

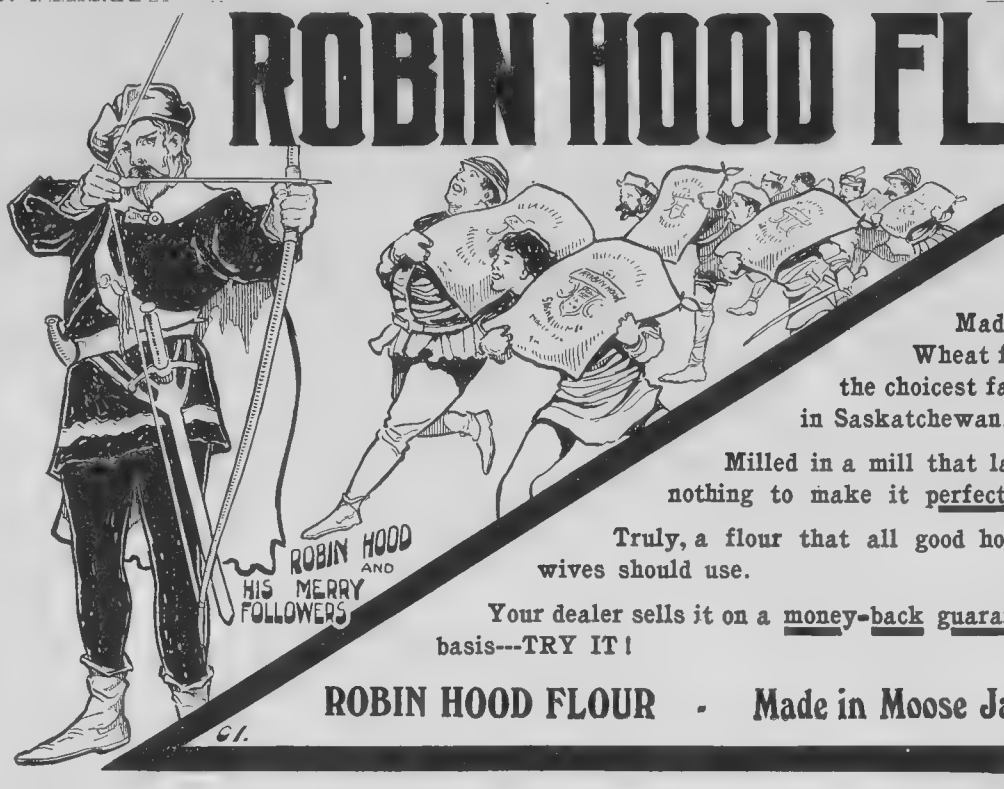
Clydes at Saskatoon.

A. A. Robinson, Saskatoon, Sask., commenced handling Clydesdales and hackneys last October, bringing in six head of horses. The hackney stallion, King of the West, that was shown in Calgary last month, and a winner at Old Country Shows in 1907 and 1908, is for sale. Besides handling Clydes and hackneys, Mr. Robinson also deals extensively in farm and other work horses.

At the recent sale of Shorthorns belonging to F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis., Jas. Yule secured for the Van Horne farm a roan heifer, Calceolaria Anoka, calved Nov. 11, 1908, sired by White Hall Sultan, and paid a handsome figure. On April 6, at the sale of Geo. J. Sayer and Thos. Stanton, at Chicago, Mr. Yule paid the highest price of the sale for a promising roan yearling bull, Roan Gloster by a son of Avondale. Mr. Yule intends taking an extensive tour in the East and south, and will doubtless be returning with some splendid individuals to supply the ever-increasing Western demands.

The annual Manitoba Association sale of bulls will be held in Brandon on May 31.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



Made of
Wheat from
the choicest farms
in Saskatchewan.

Milled in a mill that lacks
nothing to make it perfection.

Truly, a flour that all good house-
wives should use.

Your dealer sells it on a money-back guarantee
basis---TRY IT!

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR - Made in Moose Jaw.



The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba

Incorporated 1891

SEASON 1911

Twenty years' experience of entirely Mutual Hail Insurance. In fifteen of those years the full indemnity of Six dollars per acre was paid.

In five of those years a pro rata dividend was paid. In seven of those years the full amount of the Premium Notes was not called.

TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY and even FIFTY PER CENT, Premium Notes was thus returned to Insurers.

Joint Stock Companies NEVER return any Premiums

No other Company pays so high an indemnity for loss. The cost is Twenty-five Cents per acre, or less, according to damage suffered.

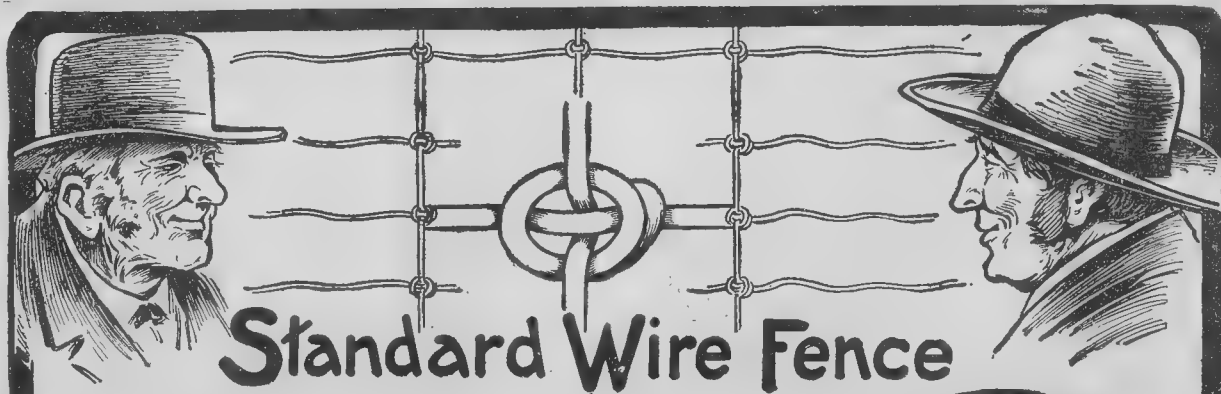
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President, Manager, Sec.-Treasurer

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291½ Portage Avenue - - - Winnipeg



Standard Wire Fence

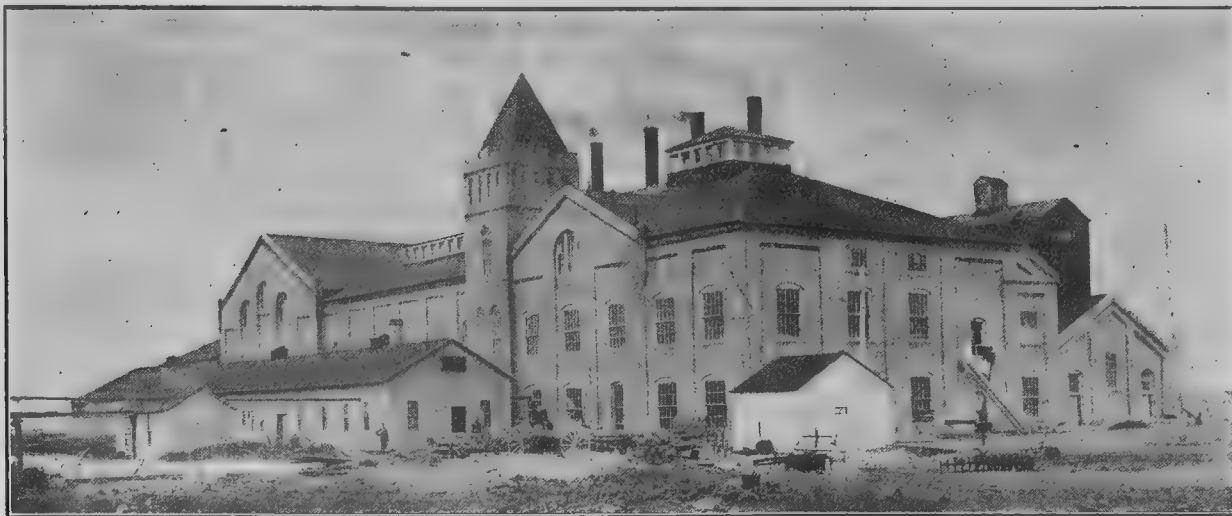
is all strength. Standard Fence is *all* No. 9 hard Steel Wire—galvanized to prevent rust—and crimped to allow for contraction and expansion. "The Tie That Binds" is galvanized steel—holds running wires and uprights solid as a wall without injury to either. You've got a fence to be proud of—solid, substantial, attractive, permanent—when you put up a Standard Wire Fence. We make *Gates of Galvanized Tubing*—rustproof and will last much longer than ordinary painted metal gates.

Get our booklet and sample lock, and learn the facts about Wire Fencing. Sent free on request. What's your address?

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED
Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man.

Here's another "Standard" invention, that saves no end of trouble. Standard Patent Fence Posts are made of 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle to give strength. These posts won't rot or crack—and hold the wires without staples. Cheaper than wood, in the end, and better.

19



Factory of the Knight Sugar Company, Raymond, Alta. The output for the coming season will likely be between six and seven million pounds of No. 1 sugar.

Manufacturing Beet Sugar.

An Important Industry Around Raymond and Magrath—A Day Spent at the Knight Sugar Factory—Refining Raw Sugar from Germany and Austria.

Nine years ago the Knight Sugar Co. built a half-million dollar beet sugar factory at Raymond, Alta. It has been doing business ever since, sometimes making a profit and sometimes not. On the whole, it has kept "above water," and, according to the manager, Mr. Jas. Ellison, it has paid interest on the capital expenditure.

In order to successfully operate a beet sugar factory, plenty of beets must, of course, be supplied. When the factory was first started at Raymond the company felt that it had the assurance that it would be supported by the farmers. The farmers said they would raise sugar beets, and it seemed that beet growing in Southern Alberta would become considerable of an industry. For a time everything went well. Then the farmers about Raymond, Magrath, Milling and other near-by towns said they would grow beets no longer. Whatever the real cause, several reasons were assigned. There was dissatisfaction with the prices received and other treatment accorded the beet growers by the company. The company said they were doing all they could do. The farmers did not think they were. The farmers were to be notified when to commence lifting their beets. They commenced digging when they got the company's instructions, but found that there were no cars available in which to ship their beets to the factory. It was charged that the company had been instrumental in delaying the supplying of cars. The beets were piled in heaps in the fields. Every day of such

delay meant a decided loss in water from evaporation, while the sugar or saccharine matter still remained. This was a gain for the Company, but a decided loss to the farmers, for beets are sold by the ton. The farmers did not like to shovel their beets from the wagons into the cars by hand; said they'd quit growing beets if modern loading facilities were not provided. The company said they would build unloading platforms. Only small ones were provided. The farmers kicked. Then the company said they would build long platforms, so that a number of wagons could be unloaded simultaneously, not by hand shovelling, but by dumping. This suited the farmers, but there was still trouble ahead. The best raisers claimed that they were being beaten on weights and dockage. The company said not. The farmers said, "We'll not grow beets." And they are not, very many.

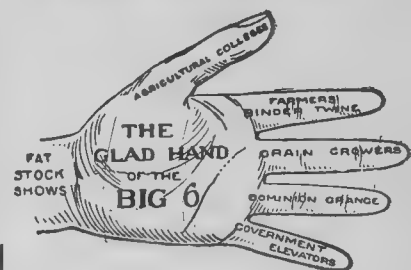
These reasons may or may not be the real cause for the farmers not supporting the sugar company better than they have done. The company tells a story that differs materially from this one. That they have not had the farmers' support is evident, and is not denied. Establishing the factory at Raymond meant the bringing in of considerable capital into that part of Alberta, and it has done much to advertise the agricultural resources of "Sunny Southern Alberta." The sugar factory itself is only a part of a much larger scheme, which at the start included some 300,000 acres of land. The head office of the

company is in Salt Lake City, Utah, at which place the annual meetings of the directors are still held. Since the beginning of operations in Southern Alberta more than half the land has been disposed of, some 140,000 acres remaining. The company, as a whole, has been successful. The financial considerations have been large, but the profits were due to the sugar factory. Because of lack of support on the part of the farmers the company has had to grow its own beets largely. The labor problem is a most difficult one, and beet growing requires a large amount of hand labor. The farmers found that more and easier money could be made by growing wheat, so they grew wheat instead of beets. The company claims it is doing all that it can to promote the industry. Conditions have improved, and there will probably be more beets grown this year than for the past few seasons, 3,500 acres being counted on. Of this amount the company itself will grow 2,500 acres.

No beet factory in any country expects to get enough beets to keep it running the whole year round. The Knight Sugar Co. would like to have 5,000 acres of beets each year; 3,000 acres would be very satisfactory if the season were right. Besides working up the beets raised in the territory of the factory, the company has been shipping in raw sugar from Germany and Austria. Last year and this 2,000 tons of this raw beet sugar were imported. We chanced to visit the factory this spring at the time that this year's importation of German sugar was being refined. This sugar is imported in order to supply the Company's regular customers, which cannot be done with Alberta-raised beets alone. Through the courtesy of Mr. Ellison and the factory chemist, Mr. W. W. Cowley, the writer had the pleasure of going through

The Farmers Binder Twine Co.

Brantford, Canada



The aims of this Co-operative Manufacturing Company, with its many thousands of small stockholders, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, is to do business in the North-West as nearly direct as possible with the Grain Growers' Sub-Associations or their representatives, and so get this Company's twine straight from the Jenny to the Binder.

With this object in view, any connection wants to be opened up at once with us at Brantford and all information procured. Not a moment should be lost, as the time is short and the distance between us is great. Last season we placed nearly three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of binder twine in the hands of the people at cost, every ball guaranteed, and played our Company to a heavy loss. We, however, were largely instrumental in preventing a corral on agricultural implements, binder twine and fibre, such as exists in the United States to-day.

Act loyally; order early, and so guard against railway and factory strikes. True co-operation must be sustained if your mighty country is to prosper. We are to-day the only twine manufacturers in America standing solidly for the great people. Don't confuse this company with any other. Make your letters as explicit as possible, so as to save multiplicity of correspondence and delay.

If you have occasion to telegraph us, send a night letter message short as possible. We will understand.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, Gen. Man.



Rear view of the Beet Sugar Factory at Raymond, Alta. The only one in Western Canada. Showing tracks and power plant.

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

Mr. M. C. Weightman, Menteith Man., writes—April 8, 1907. "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings."

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Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co. Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co. Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

The "Ideal" Aluminum Ear Button For Cattle



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CANADIAN STAMP COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers for Western Canada

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the plant and seeing the process of sugar manufacture, and of having it explained in every detail. The story will be an interesting one.

To begin with, the capacity of this plant is 400 tons of beets daily during the campaign. Last year's run, or campaign, as it is called, lasted 34 days. Beets are paid for at the rate of \$5.00 per ton, from which is deducted the cost of seed and planting, the seed being furnished and the planting done by the company. The percentage of sugar in the beets averages about 15.3, the range being from 14 to 16, with a very rare case as low as 12. The yield will run from 8 to 16 tons per acre. After the beets are dug and reach the factory they are first dumped into the big unloading chutes, either from the cars or from the wagons. They are washed down these chutes by means of water, which washes away some of the dirt, and into a big cleaner, where the cleansing process is completed. From here they go to the slicing machines, which cut them into small slices called cosettes. It is from these cosettes that the juice is extracted. This is done by water pressure in a department of the factory called the battery. There are fourteen cells in the battery, the capacity of each being from 21-10 to 21-5 tons of the cosettes. A thin juice is secured by means of the hydraulic pressure applied to the cells. It is carried to a measuring tank, and the cosettes, which are now beet pulp, are carried out of the building through a long pipe and emptied into the silo for use as cattle feed after the excess water has drained off.

The thin juice from the battery cells

liquor. From the fourth evaporation effect the thin liquor has become thick juice. It goes through another set of sulphitators and filters, and is made ready for the pan tanks. In the "white pan" the thick juice is boiled until the grain forms. This is the first appearance of sugar. By continued boiling the grain grows. The boiling is continued until the grain is of the size needed. Now it is "A" malada. This "A" malada is dropped into a mixer, where it is spun out by centrifugal force, two syrups being secured—wash syrup and green syrup—and wet sugar.

These two syrups go on for still further refining. The green syrup is the first syrup spun off. It boils more slowly than the wash syrup, grains at a different temperature, and is subject to certain other conditions. It is transferred to the grossee and further boiled. At first the grain is very small and has to be "fed" up by the addition of more thick liquor or juice. This green syrup produces "B" malada instead of "A" malada. After the grain becomes of sufficient size, it is dropped again and run through the centrifugal machines, when wet sugar and syrup is secured. This syrup is refined further by the same process through which the green syrup from which it was made has just passed, wet sugar and a syrup always resulting. This process is continued throughout the campaign, the green syrups being "fed" up continually, until at the end of the season there is still a wet sugar and a low grade molasses left over. The wet sugars from these "B" maladas will not make a white sugar until it is remelted and run through the

TO PREVENT SOIL FROM DRIFTING.

Every spring we experience considerable injury in some fields from the drifting of soil. Such a condition is always a danger signal showing that the root fibre has been worked out of the land and should be replenished by grass or other suitable crops. But just at this moment the question is: How can we prevent it this year? There are some steps than can be successfully taken. If there are any bottoms of old straw stacks on the farm, get out all the available teams, haul this straw and spread it thinly on the knolls and in strips across the other spots most likely to blow. Of course, the crop must be sown before this is done. The more wind there is, the easier will be the spreading of the straw. Also a manure spreader set to put on a very light sprinkling of manure is good treatment. This manures the land and saves the crop at the same time. Never harrow the grain in places where the soil is drifting. It is much better to throw up a furrow here and there to stop the evil.

is conveyed to the measuring tanks, where it is measured, the metric system of measuring being used here, and the quantity of juice named in litres. The density of the juice is taken and it is tested for purity at this stage, following which it is pumped over to the clarifiers. Here it is heated to the proper temperature by steam and conveyed to the carbonators, where it is treated with lime and carbonic acid gas. Lime is added to sweeten and purify the juice, and the addition of the carbonic acid gas brings the lime back to its original form, precipitating it along with the other impurities. Juice, precipitate and all, is next pumped up to the presses, where the thin and somewhat purified liquid is separated. Out of this first press it is pumped back into a second carbonator, and is treated the same as in the first carbonator, in order to make sure that the process is complete. From the second carbonator the juice goes through a second set of presses, and is then pumped over to a big receiving or storage tank. The product from the beets, so far, is simply juice—thin juice until it passes the first carbonator; then it is called first carb. juice, and later second carb. juice.

Thin liquor is the next stage reached. The second carb. juice goes to the sulphitators, where sulphuric acid is added to bleach it, after which it is known as thin liquor. Filtering is the next process. Then comes the evaporating tanks, four of them, producing a first, second, third and fourth effect. A certain amount of evaporation is necessary in order to secure the proper density of

"A" machines, which gave the two syrups, green and wash.

Here the white sugar is secured. The wash syrups are grained up and yield an "A" malada. This goes through the centrifugals, and throws off wet sugar and the two syrups again, green and wash. The process is repeated until the close of the campaign, when all the thick liquor is used up, the final products always being a wet brown sugar and a thick liquor, known as yard molasses. The brown sugar is bagged and held over until the next campaign, when it is used again. The yard molasses is sold to stock food companies in the East, who use it to mix with patent and other condimental stock foods.

We have not yet disposed of the wet sugars from the "A" maladas and the syrups. This is the white sugar. It is carried by an elevator from the centrifugals upstairs to the dryers or granulators, two in number. It is here subjected to heat, is dried, and goes downstairs to the baggers as the finished product—No. 1 granulated sugar. Here it is bagged by men and girls in 20 and 100 lb. bags. The wholesale selling price is 10 cents per cwt. lower than cane sugar.

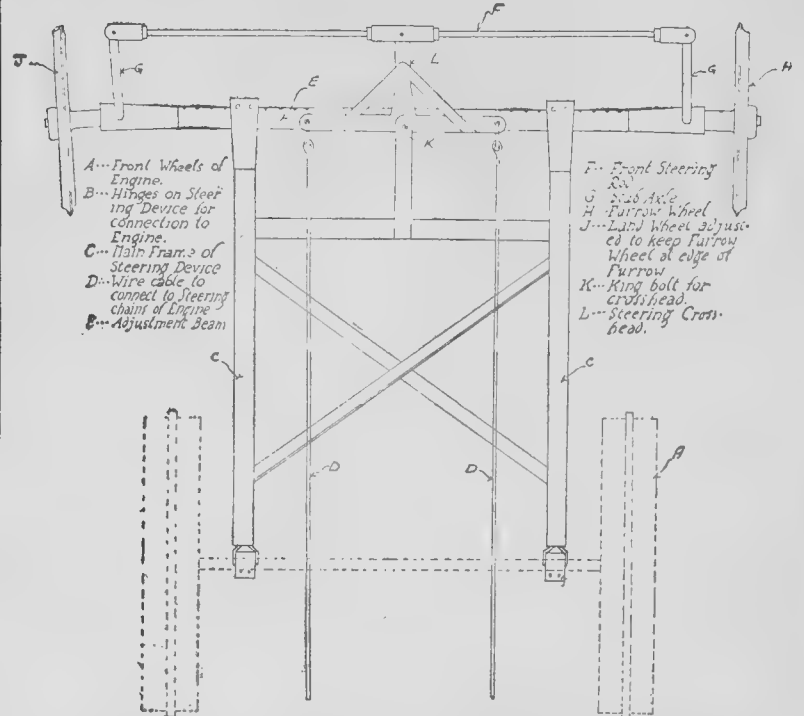
This, in brief, describes the process by which beets are made into sugar at the factory of the Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta., the only one in Western Canada. It is an interesting process. Beet pulp and the yard molasses are the two by-products. The beet pulp is used in feeding cattle, and when a little grain is mixed with it and hay fed in conjunction very satisfactory gains are secured.

PERFECT PLOWING

is only possible with the aid of the

CUDDY STEERING DEVICE

THIS provides a perfect self-steering device for any engine in plowing, discing, seeding or harvesting. When a plowing engine is used without a steering device, the strain on the man standing at the wheel staring at the furrow and guiding his engine for from 12 to 15 hours a day can only be realized by a man who has actually had this experience.



One man can do the whole work of the engine and do it perfectly and easily. He has absolute control and can fill oil and grease cups, keep grease cups screwed down, tighten all loose nuts on engine and plows and still keep travelling.

An indispensable to every traction outfit. Its moderate price will be recovered in one season from greater efficiency and increased earnings of the engine.

References: The International Harvester Co., Winnipeg
A. G. Schreiber, Emmert Land Co., Oak Bluff, Man.

Always state type, make, H.P. and year of purchase of your engine when ordering.

Responsible Agents Wanted Among Agricultural Machinery Dealers

The Western Steel and Iron Co., Ltd.

Dept. N.W., Winnipeg, Canada

When writing advertisers please mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

The Seventh Annual Pure Bred Cattle Sale

AT

Brandon, May 31st., 1911

BY

MANITOBA CATTLE BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION

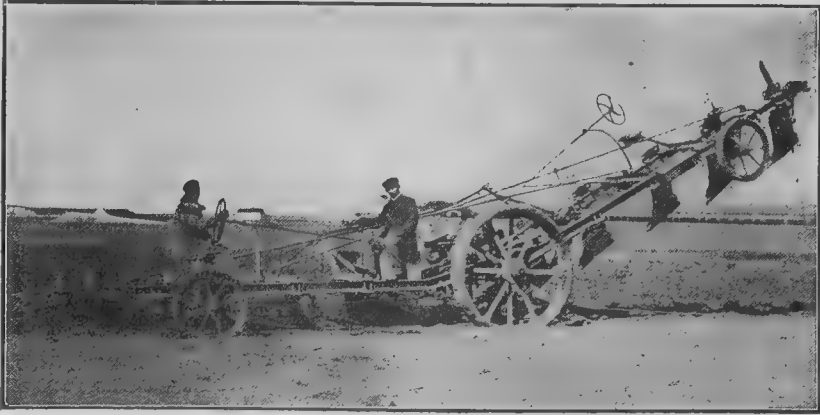
The highest class of animals ever offered at any Association Sale including many noted prize winners.

Animals delivered to nearest station for \$3.00.

Reduced passenger rates.

Catalogue now ready.

A. W. BELL, Secretary, Winnipeg



Balance Plow at work at Raymond, Alta.

The Knight Sugar Co. have fitted a good many carloads of choice export beef on this same ration. Beet pulp is not unlike corn silage, having very much the same acid taste and same smell. Sometimes the cattle do not take to it readily at first, but they will come to it shortly and do well on it.

Portions of Southern Alberta are rather well adapted to beet growing. Beets do best under irrigation, and require a deep and clean seed bed. Ground was being prepared ready for planting on the company's fields at the time of our visit. The company at Raymond will have 2,500 acres in beets this year, and the rest of the 3,500 acres which are expected will be planted by farmers along that branch of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's line of track. Planting is begun near the first of May, and lifting begins about October 1st. The aim is to have all the beets out of the ground by November 10. On the company's farm plowing is done 12 to 14 inches deep by the big balance plow described on another page. Digging is also done with the two balance plow engines, which draw a lifter across the field that lifts eight rows at a time. During the growing season the crop must be hand hoed twice and worked with horse cultivators from three to five times, the amount of cultivation necessary depending altogether on the season and the field. The Knight Sugar Co. alone will employ probably 1,000 laborers in their beet fields and factory. A good many Indians are used, also Japs. The problem of labor is a very serious one, perhaps the chief reason why the growing of sugar beets in Southern Alberta has not become a more flourishing industry.

The Balance Plow in Alberta.

The only balance plow in the Dominion of Canada, so far as we know, is in operation on the 14,000 acre farm of the Knight Sugar Co. at Raymond, Alta. If our information is correct, there are a dozen or fifteen similar outfits in use in some of the western states of the United States. Seen from the train or from a distance, it looks like a flying machine; in fact, when the writer first sighted it he thought it was some biplane from New Orleans or the English Channel that had got lost and had drifted across to Southern Alberta. Closer inspection proved it to be a plowing machine, but greatly different from the ordinary steam or gasoline prairie tractors commonly seen. It is manufactured by Jno. Fowler & Co., Ltd., Leeds, Eng., and we are told that they are in very common use in the Old Country. The photos accompanying illustrate very well the principle upon which work is done. This outfit con-

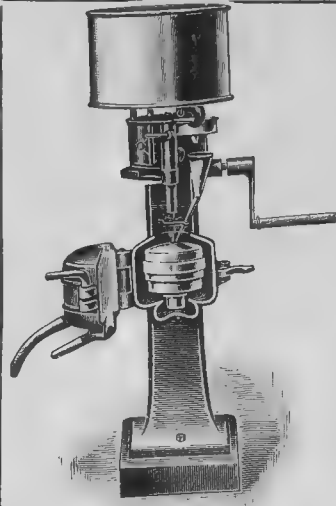
sists of two 25 h.p. steam traction engines, a five-furrow plow, and 1200 yards of wire cable, 600 yards on each engine. The plows are 14 inches wide. One engine is stationed on either side of the land to be plowed, which is 600 yards across, with the cable connecting the two. The plow is a two-sided affair, so arranged that when one set of plows is in the ground the other is in the air, as illustrated. The two sets of plows are balanced on a frame, so that when one gang is in the ground the other is out. The plow is drawn across the field by the wire cable, each engine being fitted with a powerful windlass. The plow is steered by means of a steering gear not unlike that of a traction engine. One man sits on a seat at this wheel. As the engine across the field starts to wind up its cable, the plow dips, the rear gang going into the ground and the fore gang into the air; and it starts off across the field for all the world like the "flying" machine at the Winnipeg Exhibition last summer. But this plow is doing business, and the "flying" machine didn't. It is plowing a strip of ground from 12 to 14 inches deep and 6 feet wide. It goes faster than a man can walk; he would have to trot rather briskly to keep pace with it. An average day's work is perhaps 25 acres—20 to 25. The most that has been plowed with this one is 32 acres in one day. As soon as the plow reaches one side of the field, the engine that has just wound up its cable moves forward 6 feet. The engine on the opposite side of the field has already done so. The engine which has just pulled the plow whistles a signal when all is ready. Operations begin on the other end of the cable, the windlass on the far engine begins to revolve, the front gang of the plow goes up and the back one down, and off it is to the other side of the field, leaving behind it a plowed strip 6 feet wide every trip. The steerage man has one assistant on the plow with him. A 6-foot harrow attached to one side puts the ground into readiness for sugar beet seed.

This outfit costs in the neighborhood of \$18,000. While two engines are used, it is claimed that the reduction in wear and tear on account of doing their work at a standstill more than makes up for this extra expenditure. They do the work easily, and no gearings are worn out with sand and dirt getting on to them. Two engineers, one man to haul coal and water, and two men on the plow are required.

The earth is never late on its rounds. It arrives on time simply because it keeps on moving. A good example for all of us who are engaged in scratching its surface for sustenance and shelter.



Another view of Balance Plow, showing other end elevated.



A Genuine Cream Separator Snap!

THE MELOTTE Cream Separator Co. are offering a few sample machines at an immense reduction on usual prices.

These machines are perfect in every structural detail and guaranteed to be up to the well-known high standard of this thoroughly tested and popular machine.

Only reason for the sacrifice on these few machines is that painted parts have been slightly scratched. Otherwise they are guaranteed to be as good as new machines, fitted with new style plates and in perfect working condition.

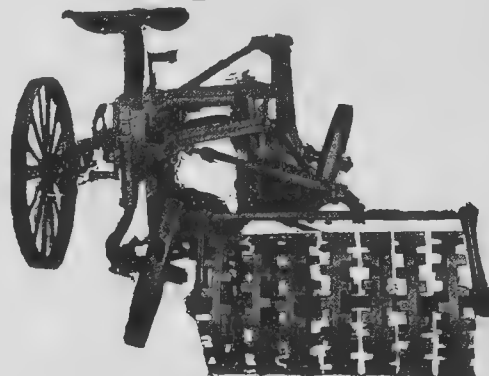
DON'T FAIL TO GET IN WITH THIS OPPORTUNITY!

WRITE FOR PRICES TO

Melotte Cream Separator Co.
312 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Greatest Pulverizer and Packer Success Attachment for Plows

Saving 40 cents an Acre in Labor



It packs just at the right time—immediately after plowing—and every particle of moisture is saved.

Packs the soil thoroughly as weight is sufficient before the soil dries.

Made in Three Sizes, Sulky, Gang and Triple Gang.

Can be attached in a few minutes to any make of wheel plow. No side draft; very slight extra draft on horses, and will save enormous wear and tear on man, beast and machinery which would otherwise have to do their work on rough clod covered ground.

The One Equipment for an Ideal Seed Bed

If your dealer can't supply you, write direct to

Harmer Implement Co., 182 Princess St., Winnipeg

The Right Building Material for

Houses, Barns, Implement Sheds

Whether you are building an implement shed, a granary or a house or barn, the most ECONOMICAL and DURABLE building material is "Metallic."

For Barns: Corrugated Steel Siding and "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles make a barn absolutely fire, lightning and weatherproof.

For Houses: Metallic Rock Faced Stone or Brick Siding will give your house the appearance of a stone or brick dwelling. It is easily and cheaply applied and very durable. "A 25-year actual test" has proven "Eastlake" Shingles the best roofing.

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The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Publishers' Desk

To Make A Straight Furrow.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found particulars of an ingenious device—the design of an experienced Manitoba engineer—for steering the plow engine to a mathematical line.

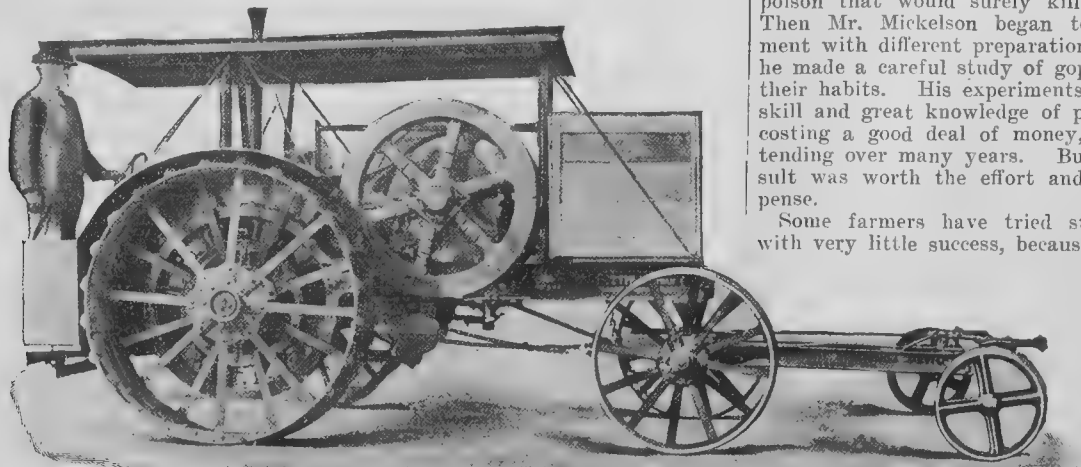
The result is away from the problematic altogether, and the claims put forward in behalf of the device have been fully established again and again by exhaustive trials on the field. Not only is a straight furrow easily and regularly maintained, but the strain on the man standing at the steering wheel of his engine is entirely relieved. What this means to the man who has to put in from 12 to 15 hours a day for long periods at a time, staring at the furrow and guiding his engine, can only be realized by the man who has gone through the ordeal.

The steering attachment is no less accurate and serviceable when the engine is being used for discing, seeding or harvesting. It is adaptable to any engine, and will regulate it so that perfect plowing is automatically obtained.

One man is easily able to do perfect work, as he has absolute control of his engine at all times. He is able at the same time, and while the engine and plows are travelling, to fill oil and grease cups and keep grease cups screwed down and tighten all nuts become loose on the engine or implement.

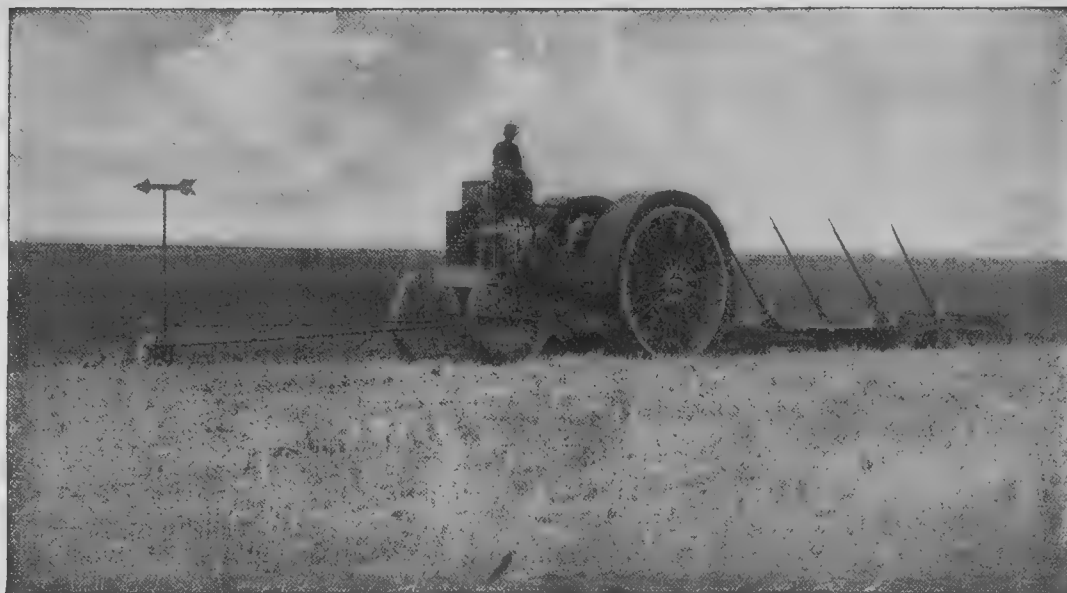
The device is easily and quickly manipulated, as the leverage is so arranged that the engine will respond to the impression of one finger on the steering wheel. With a few turns of the wheel the engine is at its shortest turning point, which will save from four to six rods in the average round, while the operator can lift the plows at the ends without stopping. It is no encumbrance to the engine, as it is only about five feet from the engine axle to truck axle, thus increasing, instead of decreasing, the efficiency of the engine. It is also claimed that it effects a considerable saving on the wear and tear of the engine, as it is carried in a straight line instead of being subjected to the continual jerking and twisting of the front end.

This Cuddy device—named after Mr. Cuddy, its inventor—was demonstrated at the Winnipeg Exhibition trial grounds last year, and was unanimously acknowledged by the plow engine men who handled it to have completely solved their steering troubles. Since that date many practical farmers and engine men have been trying it for themselves, with the result that the Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg (who are making and selling the device), are shipping a large number of orders for it, and as the price is at quite a nominal figure there can be no doubt that few engine men and farmers who are handling their own tractors will care to be without it.



Cuddy Steering Device.

The Gas Traction is Definitely Guaranteed to Do Certain Things---And It Does Them!



You can secure a Gas Traction Engine by merely sending us an "On Approval" order. You can then try it out on your farm—prove that it is everything we claim it to be—know it will do all it is guaranteed to do—before you pay one cent for it. Make arrangements for your Free Trial now. Don't think about it now and forget to do something.

Act at once. Send us this coupon.

GAS TRACTION COMPANY
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gas Traction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars of your "On Approval" plan of placing your Gas Traction Engine.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Size of Farm..... N.W.F.

Expensive Boarders.

If you had boarders on your place who ate your food and never paid you a cent, you would get rid of them, wouldn't you? Have you ever figured up the amount of grain the gophers on your land eat—what they cost you to keep them?

By investigating the facts experts have proved that one gopher will eat at least 90 kernels of wheat before it sprouts, and will put away for future use 125 kernels. This makes 250 kernels in all. The increase which would have been realized from these 215 kernels of seed wheat amounts to 43,000 kernels, or 3 lbs. One gopher will also destroy fully 170 plants by eating the tender sprouts and 150 heads of wheat before harvest. This makes what would amount to 320 heads of wheat, which, on the basis already used, would figure one more pound of wheat lost, making 4 lbs. in all. This means that the value of the grain destroyed by only one gopher is at least 10 cents.

This sum does not seem large, but when you figure that in a 40-acre field there will be from 500 to 1,000 gophers, and that each pair of gophers will raise from 20 to 30 more each season, you will see that the loss amounts to \$50.00 or

\$100.00 on every 40-acre field.

Now, the sensible thing to do is to make up your mind to put an end to this loss at once. The next thing to do is to kill the gophers quickly, economically, and surely. There is a gopher poison—Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison—that's so reliable that it has been used by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Pecos National Forest with great success. That is an excellent test of its value to you.

Thousands of farmers who have used Kill-Em-Quick say it is the only sure gopher poison. It is so powerful that the smallest bit of it will kill a gopher stone dead. And it's simple and safe to use. Just soak some wheat in water over night. Next morning drain off the water and mix the poison with the grain so that it sticks to the kernels. Then put the grain where the pests are, and the poison will do the rest. Its peculiar odor attracts gophers—they prefer it to shoots or anything else—and a mere taste kills instantly.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison is the result of careful experiment and study by Mr. Anton Mickelson, who has been for years in the drug business in North Dakota. Many farmers told him they could not get a poison that would surely kill gophers. Then Mr. Mickelson began to experiment with different preparations. And he made a careful study of gophers and their habits. His experiments required skill and great knowledge of pharmacy, costing a good deal of money, and extending over many years. But the result was worth the effort and the expense.

Some farmers have tried strychnine with very little success, because strychnine is so very bitter that most gophers don't eat enough of it to kill them. Strychnine also has other disadvantages: a large amount of water must be added to dissolve it, and a lot of grain to absorb the mixture. A gopher might eat several grains soaked in this way without being killed. Kill-Em-Quick is better than strychnine in every way. An ounce of strychnine, which usually sells for \$1.00, will kill only 874 gophers, according to tests. But 75 cents worth of Kill-Em-Quick will kill 2,000 gophers. And it kills them instantly because Kill-Em-Quick is full strength on every grain—its odor and taste are attractive to gophers—and the smallest bit of it, when taken into the stomach, is enough to kill a gopher.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison complies with the Food and Drug Act of June 30th, 1906, Serial No. 29,689. That is a guarantee against misrepresentation. Back of this is the guarantee of the company on every box. If you are dissatisfied in any way, you get every cent of your money back. Mr. Mickelson would like to have every reader of this paper write him, so that he can send you free several little folders that it will pay you well to read at once. Address Mr. Anton Mickelson, Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Co., Dept. G., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Growing Rape.

By Prof. J. H. Shepperd, North Dakota Agricultural College.

Rape is commonly sown either broadcast or in rows about 30 inches apart, and cultivated. I like the row system the better of the two ways. When it is sown broadcast alone, it is put in at the rate of five pounds of rape seed per acre of the Dwarf Essex variety, allowed to grow until it is about 14 inches high, and then pastured down with pigs or sheep, as the grower may desire.

It is advisable to have two pasture lots of it, so that the stock can be changed to a fresh one, while the one which has been fed down until the stalks

are about 5 inches high and no leaves remain on them can grow up again. It will take a very short while for it to throw out new leaves and be as heavy a growth as it was before it was pastured down.

Where it is sown in drill rows and cultivated, three pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

It is cultivated as corn or potatoes would be until it is so that it shades the ground completely between the rows.

Rape will stand a vast amount of stable manure and give a surprising growth of green feed. It is excellent for growing pigs and for brood sows and their litters.

It is frequently sown in a mixture with field peas, barley and millet. It is the only one of the list of plants that will grow up after being fed down, and, while it makes a rather quick growth after it is pastured off the first time, it springs up and supplies a vast amount of forage after the other plants have once been fed off and give it a chance to grow without being crowded.

Rape is also frequently sown with the ordinary grain crops. They dwarf it down until it is very small and sickly looking until after the grain is harvested. After harvest it springs up in the stubble and supplies a large amount of fall pasture. In a few wet places, where the ground is very rich, it will grow up enough to be caught in the ends of the sheaves, but seldom enough to trouble the curing of the wheat in the shock.

It has a very severe bloating effect on cattle and sheep, and they must be very gradually accustomed to it before they can be allowed to pasture on it as long as they would naturally do. When it is damp with dew or light rain, it causes bloating to be very much worse and to come on more quickly. They can gradually be accustomed to it as they are to clover and alfalfa, so that it will do them no harm. It causes no trouble when feeding pigs or horses on it.

Corn as a Dry Farm Crop.

W. R. Porter, Superintendent of Demonstration Farms for North Dakota.

In all the dry farming areas the conservation of the rainfall in the soil where it becomes available to growing crops is the keystone of successful agricultural operations.

This is generally done by the cultivation of the soil during the entire growing season. If no crop is produced on the land this operation is called "summer fallow" or "summer culture." Over most of the dry farming area nearly, if not as good, grain crops can be grown following a cultivated crop as on summer fallowed land.

When the bare fallow system is used a whole year elapses without any returns either on the investment or for the labor performed. If a cultivated crop can be grown with as good crops following it should more than pay its expenses, which will consist of the cost of seed, planting and harvesting; the cultivation would have to be done anyway, so this should not be counted against the cost of production of a crop of corn. Corn is pre-eminently this crop (first) because it produces an abundance of cheap feed; (second) it shades the soil during the excessively hot days of July and August, thereby preventing loss of soil moisture; and (third) a corn field has a cooling rather than a heating influence on the winds that blow across it. This may have a very beneficial effect on surrounding crops when the temperature is near the 100 degree mark.

On most farms in the dry farming area enough live stock should be kept to pay most of the running expenses of the farm. Hay and pasturage are very short in such areas, and consequently too dear for cheap live stock production. Enough corn should be grown to supply (first) the work horses with roughage during the winter, if not the working season; (second) to supplement the pastures of the summer and fall as a soiling crop or in the form of ensilage and to form the bulk of their winter ration; (third) to supply the sheep and

hogs a cheap fattening food for finishing them off in the fall.

The first essential to corn culture on the dry farms is live stock, for without such there is no way of utilizing the corn crop, but if live stock are kept, feed must be had; the corn crop can be converted into beef, pork, mutton, wool, butter and eggs; commodities that can always be converted into cash or its equivalent. The by-products of live stock (manure) should go back onto the land to replenish the diminishing supply of humus and fertilizing elements so essential to large yields.

The second essential to corn culture is a conviction that it will pay to grow live stock on the corn crop produced and a determination to grow corn as their chief feed in spite of adverse circumstances. In order to be successful in growing corn on a dry farm the selection of the proper variety is essential. In western North Dakota and eastern Montana, Squaw, Gehu, Mercer, King Phillip and Triumph will probably prove the best flint varieties, while Golden Dent and Northwestern Dent will probably prove the best dent varieties. Good seed is very important. It should always germinate strong and 95 per cent. or better.

The time to seed is from the 10th to the 15th of May in a well prepared seed bed which has been manured and plowed the fall before and which has been harrowed at intervals from the time the soil had thawed out in the spring until the time of seeding. Thorough cultivation is very important, as it warms the soil, decreases evaporation of soil water, and forces the corn ahead very rapidly. On the dry farms the corn should be cultivated after every rain as soon as possible in order to bottle all water possible in the soil. As soon as the corn is cut, the land should be disced lightly but it should not be plowed. Should any heavy soaking rains come after this in the fall, the land should again be harrowed. In the spring, wheat should be sown as early as possible but very rarely should the corn land be plowed before seeding wheat.

Pointers on Potato Growing.

Professor Bedford, of the M.A.C., Replies to Enquiries of a Subscriber.

J. G., Crescent Valley, British Columbia, writes:—"The potato crop is one of the most profitable in British Columbia, but I find good seed very scarce. Can you recommend a few varieties that you know to be good? I would like both early and late kinds. What is your plan of growing them?"

Professor Bedford's reply.—The suitability of any variety of potato depends largely on the soil and climate. What would prove suitable for this province might not give good results in B.C.

In Manitoba the following sorts have given me good returns of excellent eating potatoes:—For main crop, Dreer's Standard and Delaware; these are somewhat late here, but very prolific and good eating. Manitoba Wonder is another large cropper, and on most soils good in quality. The best early variety in this part of Manitoba is Bovee. Rose of the North is also a good early kind. Rochester Rose and Early Ohio are perhaps the two best extra early kinds. All of these are excellent for the table, and I would strongly advise you to try some of them.

The following plan of growing potatoes was practised by me at Brandon, with excellent results:—The land usually selected was a rich black sandy or clay loam, in turnips or other field roots the previous year. This was plowed eight inches deep in the fall, and at once harrowed and packed. In the spring it was harrowed every week to kill weeds until May 20th, when the potatoes were plowed in every third furrow. Only bright tubers, cut to large three or four-eye sets, were used. These were dropped every foot and buried three inches deep.

A week after planting the field was harrowed lengthwise of the drill, the next week crosswise. This was repeated every week until the plants were four or five inches high. This harrowing killed immense numbers of annual weeds, and

Amatite ROOFING

Why the Buyer of Amatite Never Complains



When a man buys ordinary ready roofing he usually neglects to paint it and after three or four years he comes back to the dealer with a protest. It is human nature to neglect painting roofs.

When a man buys Amatite Roofing he lays it on his building and in three or four years it is still as good as new and does not need any paint. He forgets he has such a roof but no harm is done by that.

There is nothing to neglect in the case of Amatite. Amatite has a peculiar surface—a sort of plastic

concrete made of pitch and mineral matter.

This surface is plastic enough so that the material can be rolled up into handy rolls in the usual manner and handled just like any other ready roofing. When unrolled on the roof and nailed down it presents to the weather a continuous surface of mineral matter and pitch. On this surface wind, rain, storm, heat and cold have little effect. Year after year it looks up to the sky undisturbed and unaffected. It costs nothing to maintain and relieves the owner from all responsibility.

Dealers can improve their business by selling Amatite and buyers make a good bargain when they buy it. The price of Amatite is less than that of most painted roofings of less weight and durability.

Sample free on request.

Address our nearest office.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

A powerful disinfectant for farm use to make the hen house and cattle barn sanitary. Suppresses odors, kills germs.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—for protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

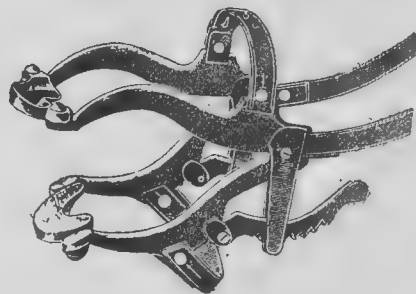
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An Easy Mouth Gag

Simplest, most humane device for holding animal's mouth open. Price only \$5.50 f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Do your own horse-dentistry with a STEVENS instrument. File as per illustration with convenient joint \$1.75. An indispensable to horsemen.



Every description of veterinary tool or instrument kept in stock. Prices lowest obtainable anywhere. Write for Catalogue.



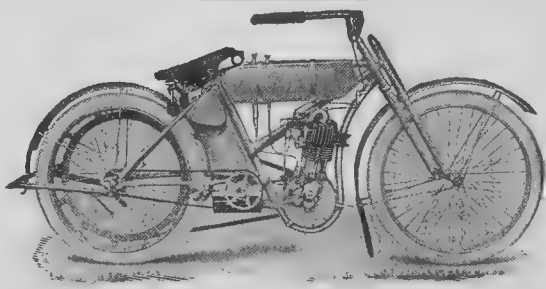
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WAGNER
MOTOR CYCLE

IT'S A SELLER!



Do you know the economy, usefulness and pleasure of a GOOD Motor Cycle? Do you know that Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics and everybody who want to RIDE at small expense—are buying MOTOR CYCLES, because they are EASY TO BUY, EASY TO RUN and always ready for a QUICK TRIP on any kind of a road?

The Wagner is GUARANTEED; is SIMPLE and an EASY RIDER. You can buy one at agents price if you will show the machine to your friends and make sales.

Canadian Agencies
187 Market St., Winnipeg, Man.

WRITE TO-DAY

Piano Snaps

No Home Can Afford to be Without a Piano at Such Prices as These

WE have never offered more generous bargains to our out-of-town customers for months and months than these mentioned below. If your home is without a piano to-day, don't delay to take advantage of these offerings. No home should be without a piano—greatest of all home instruments.

Two only Heintzman & Co. Upright, very slightly shop worn; good as new.

Regular \$500. Special \$450.
Regular \$425. Special \$375.

Also one Weber Piano, upright, slightly shop worn; good as new.

Regular \$375. Special \$325.

Second-Hand Upright Pianos

These are in first-class condition, having been taken in exchange for Heintzman & Co. Player Pianos.

One Williams Piano, regular \$375, for \$175.

One Stephenson & Co. Piano, regular \$375, for \$190.

Chickering Piano, regular \$500, for \$195.

Plymouth Piano, regular \$425, for \$225.

One Bell Piano, regular \$425, for \$250.

Square Pianos \$25 to \$75

Pianos taken in by us in part payment for Heintzman & Co. Pianos. All put out in good condition. Prices \$25 to \$75.

Organs

A number of second hand Organs from \$15 to \$75.

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

Our Music Department is the finest of its kind in Winnipeg.

Bag Pipes by Peter Henderson and other makers, from \$35.00 to \$70.00. All sizes.

Violins, from \$2.50 to \$1,000.

Banjos, from \$8.00 to \$40.00.

Mandolins, from \$4.00 to \$35.00.

Accordeons, from \$2.50 to \$150.00.

Bows, from \$1.00 to \$25.00.

Guitars, from \$6.00 to \$50.00.

Concertinas, from \$2.50 to \$100.00.

Clarionets, Saxophones, Flutes, Piccolos.

And all band instruments from the best makers.

We have all popular music for above instruments in folio form, from 35c to 75c.

Our McKinley Edition of 10c music contains over two thousand numbers of vocal and instrumental pieces.

Sheet Music

Let us send you our catalogue of all the old favorites as well as the newest out.

McKenley
COR. PORTAGE AND HARGRAVE ST.
WINNIPEG MAN.

Write To-day

For our illustrated catalogue and further reasons WHY you should buy a good piano

Forest Home Farm Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks



The way to get a first class stallion at least cost is to buy a two year old, he will pay keep and interest 1st year. A small syndicate would find this cheaper than service fees. I have three good ones. Three large litters of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred.

Garman, Roland, and Graham stations.

A. Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man.

Registered Hereford Cattle

I have from 50 to 75 head in herd. I can suit you in young bulls and heifers, from one to a carload. My herd bulls are Columbus I No. 201246 an International winner, and Dakota Chief No. 354442. Both of these are show bulls of rare quality representing the best breeding to be found. If you want Herefords you need look no further as I have the quality and the prices are right. At present I have a couple of fine young bulls coming yearlings and some young cows and heifers that it will pay to buy. I also breed Poland Chinas and Hackney Coach horses.

J. Svendsgaard,

Bowden, North Dakota

Percheron Stallions For Sale

A new importation of eight Percheron Stallions, 2 and 3 years old, just arrived. May be seen in Exhibition barns. Prices right.

EDWIN CHRISTIE
Elizabeth St. Edmonton, Alta

also left a good dust mulch on top of the soil to conserve moisture. As a rule, very few weeds were left to be cut out with the one-horse scuffler. If farmers could only be persuaded to use the harrow more, I am certain that the yield of potatoes could be greatly increased.

Winter Wheat Outlook in Southern Alberta.

The hard night frosts of a week or two ago did considerable damage to the winter wheat in a good many sections of Alberta. We have seen some fields lately that look a good deal the worse for frost. It is not enough to judge of the condition of the stand by the appearance of the plant on the surface. Many of the stools that look dead are alive at the roots, and will come along all right. While this is true in many cases, it is not wise to take it for granted that all the plants that look brown are just simply leaf frosted, and will later stool out at the roots and make a stand. It would be well to give the fields a careful examination before deciding to leave or disc and sow to spring grain. In spite of these frosts, the outlook for a good winter wheat crop in Alberta is very bright. In the southern part of the province the acreage is generally conceded to be 20 per cent. greater than in any previous year.

A letter just to hand from Medicine Hat says that "old timers" claim that they have never seen better spring prospects there.

M.A.C. Examinations.

The following students were successful in the recent examinations at the close of the winter's term at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The list covers only first and second year students, as the third, fourth and fifth year examinations are conducted under the supervision of the Manitoba University, and the results will not be published until later.

H. H. McIntyre, of Meadows, Man., wins the gold medal given by the Winnipeg Exhibition Association to the student making the highest standing in general proficiency in the first year class. P. F. Bredt, Balgonie, Sask., and E. J. Trott, Indian Head, Sask., tie for the Governor-General's medal, which goes to the student having the highest general proficiency standing in second year.

Eighty per cent. or over entitles the student to a first-class honor standing; 65 per cent. to second-class honors; while 50 per cent. indicates that the student has passed in all subjects, unless a star appears before his name, in which case he will be required to pass one or two supplemental examinations before entering the College next fall. The names appear in order of merit.

First Year.

80 per cent., or over.—H. H. McIntyre, Meadows; J. S. Houston, Tyvan, Sask.; A. Burnett, Oxbow, Sask.; E. J. Stansfield, Belmont; S. Vigfusson, Otto; W. J. Stone, MacGregor; J. H. Green, Boharm, Sask.; *J. H. McCulloch, Winnipeg; L. V. Lohr, Stewartwyn, Sask.; O. R. Brown, Sperling; F. C. Hitchcock, Griswold; E. H. Stevens, Bladsworth, Sask.; S. F. Dunlop, Tyvan, Sask.; T. G. Wiener, Miami; W. Betts, Brockett, Alta.; F. H. Newcomb, Coatstone; A. C. Ramsay, Bladsworth, Sask.

65 per cent.—De Witt Switzer, Grenfell, Sask.; T. Coltart, Melbourne; V. L. Robson, Deleau; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon; R. A. Fisher, Windthorst, Sask.; W. C. E. McWilliam, Mount Royal; A. N. Butler, Arden; W. H. Hicks, Souris; J. F. Lothian, Pipestone; R. M. Muckle, Clandeboye; J. E. Manning, Beaumont, B.C.; R. J. Drysdale, Neepawa; Fred. Johnston, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. Robertson, Chilliwack, B.C.; A. D. Johnston, Graytown, Sask.; S. O. Cromie, Asquith, Sask.; W. E. Campbell, Minto; A. G. Blows, Dunara; M. Gudmundson, Bertdale, Sask.; Jas. Rogers, Plumas; Russell Rice, Binscarth; Bert Curtis, Neepawa; J. J. Reid, Oak River; G. E. Moody, Morris; A. Gorrell, Crystal City; John Winter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.; *G. Magnusson, Lundar; J. R. Hulbert, Bethany; J. C. Bridges, Wakeman, O.; *Earl Parker, Mountain View, Alta.; A. Stefanson, Candahar, Sask.; A. B. Witherbee, Highpound, Sask.; W. J. Pollock, Virden; A. Weir, Swarthmore, Sask.; A. Sveinsson, Glenboro; F. Pollock, Indian Head, Sask.; Aug. McPhee, Rega, Sask.; F. C. Butcher, Springfield; W. Harkness, Hartney; W. C. Greene, Birtle; J. J. McArthur, Longburn; A. G. Bolton, Beaumont, B.C.; A. J. Roberts, Dugald.

50 per cent.—C. W. Lea, Durban; H. A. Middleton, Bergen; T. B. Greaves, Russell; Fred. Cutt, Indian Head, Sask.; R. G. Bruce, Lashburn, Sask.; *H. S. Smith, Cartwright; H. Wood, Baldur; *J. A. Laurens, Fortier; F. McAuley, McAuley; H. J. Campbell, Ellisboro, Sask.; *R. A. Allbright, Clova, Sask.; G. J. Breckman, Lundar; T. Goodman, Glenboro; C. S. Harrington, Tring, Alta.; *Lewis Ward, McTaggart, Sask.; E. B. Stephenson, Elphinstone; *W. H. Simpson, Flee Island; C. Halldorsen, Lundar; T. B. Banting, Wawanessa; *R. A. Stout, Westbourne; W. H. B. Dickson, Boissevain; *W. G. Dickson, Boissevain; *C. Wilson, Winnipeg; *P. Thorsteinson, Wynyard, Sask.; *G. Comrie, Mount Royal; *M. Coulter, Russell; *Wm. Jones, Kenton; *G. Berlet, Moline; *W. H. Davis, Foxleigh; *M. Bennett, Virden; *Harold Leask, Clandeboye.

Part I, first year.—J. A. Binnie, Tre-garva, Sask.; E. McBeth, Oak Lake.

J. W. Hutton and P. Lapp were granted their first year standing, and

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J. C. Hanton Part I. of first year, although they were unable to write on their final examinations.

Second Year.

80 per cent. or over.—E. J. Trott, Indian Head, Sask.; and P. F. Bredt, Balgonie, Sask.—equal; G. A. Ewart, Sinaluta, Sask.; W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.; W. R. Barker, Okotoks, Alta.; A. E. Green, Boharm, Sask.

65 per cent.—Lloyd Worrall, Sinaluta, Sask.; S. Sigfusson, Clarkleigh; Jas. L. Brown, Winlaw, Sask.; J. Lawrence, Wearhill, Sask.; G. E. Roy, Windthorst, Sask.; D. M. Harold, Caron, Sask.; W. H. Hicks, Lauder; Basil Milne, Mekiwin; N. S. Smith, Minto; A. M. Brown, Coatstone; A. McPherson, Brandon; Lloyd Lewis, Sourisford; T. Crosland, Burnside; H. Hudson, Brookdale; A. T. Webster, Rocanville; J. E. Sirett, Minnedosa; H. J. Helgason, Foam Lake, Sask.; S. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.; H. Danielson, Otto; J. F. Irwin, Neepawa; T. Guild, Kemnay; H. W. Campbell, Flee Island; J. Macdonald, Tantallon, Sask.; Ollie Johnson, Boissevain; Ray Bewell, Rosser; L. A. De Montbel, St. Rose du Lac; J. H. Leybourne, Forrest; C. L. Spellman, Milestone, Sask.; E. G. Hanson, Etna, Alta.; A. T. Robson, Deleau; C. Helgason, Glenboro; C. Worrall, Sinaluta, Sask.; E. Fairbairn, Manitou; A. J. Cox, Union Point; H. Kristjansson, Tantallon, Sask.; A. V. Briercliffe, Richland; R. L. Northey, Holland; T. Dutton, Gilbert Plains; H. Clare, Arden; S. Sigmar, Glenboro.

50 per cent.—E. McAuley, McAuley; J. Stinson, Hargrave; F. McDonald, Oak River; E. H. Drayson, Neepawa; J. Hepworth, Shoal Lake; A. H. Charters, Holland; C. W. Poole, Neepawa; L. Blair, Ochre River; A. Forrest, Oak River; W. B. Cowan, Pilot Mound; D. Ewart, Sinaluta, Sask.; E. Crerar, Russell; *F. L. Moody, Morris; F. C. Henley, Qu'Appelle, Sask.; *And. Muir, Deloraine.

J. Anderson, Forrest; G. B. Mitchell, Roblin; and F. E. Stevens, Russell, were not able to finish their examinations on account of sickness, but have been granted their second year standing.



The following careful review of the situation in the grain trade was written at the close of the market on May 1st:

Wheat.

During the past two weeks the wheat situation over the world has become distinctly stronger. Both cash and speculative markets have been more active and decidedly firm. Trading in the speculative markets has been particularly active, frequently showing great nervousness and bordering at times on excitement. The cash grain trade is, of course, slower, but prices have to keep moving in line with the prices made by trading in the speculative markets; and at the same time any increased demand for cash grain quickly influences the action of speculation. At times prices in the speculative markets have been quite erratic, frequently resulting in advances of a cent within less than an hour, only to be followed by as quick a decline. In the result, prices for the future deliveries in the speculative markets do not show much advance on what they were two weeks ago, being in some cases unchanged but in others $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Prices in our Winnipeg market have really done better than in the United States markets, and especially for cash wheat, which is 2c to $2\frac{1}{4}$ c higher than two weeks ago.

It can scarcely be said that any special new development has taken place in the world's wheat situation during the two weeks under review, that is, as regards the movement of old supplies or the progress of new crops, but there is no doubt that quite a change in the market sentiment has taken place among traders.

For several months past a considerable majority of the professional speculative traders in the large markets had very bearish views on the wheat situation. They considered visible supplies of wheat too heavy to be easily overtaken by requirements before new crops would be ready, and their views regarding the probable progress and final outcome of the new crops has been very optimistic. This prompted them to large and steady selling short for future delivery, which in itself has been the chief cause of the long decline in prices which continued from last fall up to the first week in April, with the exception of a fair advance which took place in the last half of December and the first half of January. Since January, however, the visible supplies of wheat have had a steady and large decrease, evidently caused by the demand for actual wheat. Last year from January to May there was a steady, though not large, increase in visible supplies, and millers were well stocked with wheat and flour, dealers and bakers with flour, because the demand in the fall of 1909 from all branches of the breadstuffs trade had been uncommonly heavy, and everyone had ample reserve stocks on hand. This season there have been steady and continual complaints ever since last harvest, of dull flour trade, and of everyone in the trade working from hand to mouth, and yet there is seen large decrease in visible supplies. Great increase in the consumption of wheat must be the reason for this large decrease in supplies, because it is generally acknowledged that reserve stocks in second hands—that is millers', flour dealers' and bakers'—cannot be otherwise than moderate, and probably even small; and the reserves in first hands—that is the farmers'—are nowhere estimated as excessive. This decrease of stocks in the various positions, even allowing that it is caused by increased requirements, would not of itself be of such great importance, but just at the present time it is accompanied by more or less uncertainty regarding the probable progress and yield of this season's crops.

There is no doubt now that the crop

situation in Europe leaves much to be desired, and that, so far as can be judged at present, Europe is not likely to produce nearly so much wheat this season as she did last year. Russia has had two immense crops in succession, which is fair reason for not expecting her to raise such a large crop this year. In connection with this, the seed time for the winter wheat in Russia was not very favorable, and it has been followed by one of the severest cold winters experienced in that country, so that more or less damage has been done to the winter crop, and, owing to the cold, backward weather, the seeding of the spring wheat is at least three weeks late. This outlook in Russia for the new crops is causing farmers and merchants to hold more tightly on to the balance of their old crop, which may lessen materially the quantity which might have been shipped from Russia this spring and summer. None of the other European countries have better than moderate crop prospects, and with the great shortage in the French crop last year there is a great demand from the Continent for Australian and Argentine cargoes of wheat, which, in turn, relieves pressure of supplies on the British markets and causes them to hold much firmer than would otherwise have been the case.

Over the United States winter wheat country there has not been much change in the reports regarding the condition and progress of the winter wheat crop. There is still a lack of rain over the main wheat area of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, and also in South-western Nebraska. In these parts seed time last fall was far too dry, much of the seed being sown in soil totally devoid of moisture. In many fields the seed never germinated, or did so only partially, and the result is a great deal of plowing up and planting to oats or corn. It is expected now that the May crop report of the United States Government Agricultural Department, to be issued this day week, will show a much larger acreage of wheat abandoned than has been generally anticipated. Abundance of rain has fallen over the more easterly winter wheat area, but even here some States are not showing up so well as they did a few weeks ago.

Generally, the season is two or three weeks late. Considerable optimism has been expressed lately about the progress in seeding the spring wheat crops in the United States and Western Canada, and already the "Smart Aleck" crop estimators are counting the yield of the farmers' crops in millions of bushels before he gets the seed into the ground. This is one of the strongest factors in putting and keeping prices down. Reports are printed in the newspapers and are read everywhere over the world of the rapid progress in seeding and the splendid condition of the soil and abundance of moisture, all promising big production. It is well to be optimistic, and everyone should be hopeful, but it is absurd, if not worse, to talk of big production before seeding has been completed. The fact is that much of this kind of reporting is done by people who have no proper knowledge of what they are writing, and do not appreciate or do not care what harm it may do to the value of what the farmer has to make his living out of. In South Dakota and the south half of North Dakota wheat seeding is no doubt practically finished, but in the north half of North Dakota and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there is not over 50 per cent. of the acreage seeded yet. Some districts, of course, have more than that done and others less. The season is not really late yet, but it is backward, and about three weeks later than the early seed time of last year. Some parts of the spring wheat country have had a little moisture from rain and snow since winter passed off, but other districts have had none. The surface everywhere is damp enough to germinate the seed, but the subsoil over the whole country, from the north part of Western Canada down to Kansas and Oklahoma, has not been so generally dry for years, and a great deal of rain is needed in the latter half of May and June to bring the crop along in a

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We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley, or flax. Write or wire. Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading. Large advances and prompt adjustments. If you wish to sell on track wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

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Pedigree Seed Oats

Regenerated Abundance

These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co. We exhibited them at Saltcoats, Dubuc and Morden Seed Fairs last month and they were awarded first prize at all three fairs, securing the full number of points for purity and freedom from weed seeds.

Sample and price on application.

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healthy, robust way; therefore it is very unreasonable and unfair to the farming community to talk and write glibly about promising crops and big production before even the seed is committed to the soil.

Our Winnipeg market is firm and active. The movement of wheat from the country between the middle of March and middle of April has been unusually large for the time of year, and very much larger than it was last year in the same period. We consider that this has been caused by the backwardness of the season, enabling farmers to haul out and ship a large part of the balance of wheat left over which otherwise would not have been shipped out until after seed time. It will make so much less to come along during summer. This large increase in movement caused extra large accumulations at Fort William and Port Arthur. Stocks at these points a week ago were 11,200,031 bus. of wheat, all grades included, against only 5,690,048 bus. at same date a year ago. Lake navigation, however, opened at the beginning of last week, and as a great deal of the wheat is sold for shipment stocks will soon be largely reduced. Last week's shipments from above ports were 2,876,200 bus. wheat. A large proportion of stocks at terminal elevators is below No. 2 Northern grade, and most of it is sold to go to Europe. The higher grades of 1 and 2 Nor. are in good demand by Canadian millers at higher rates than export prices. After spring shipments reduce the stocks considerably, we expect prices to keep very firm for the remainder of the season.

LEAKING GRAIN CARS.

The Nor'-West Farmer publishes particulars of every car of grain seen leaking in transit and reported to this office. The owner of the car so reported can obtain information from us as to the party who observed the leak, thus assisting him to collect loss from the transportation company. In every case where the car so reported belongs to one of our subscribers, we forward one dollar to the party reporting the leak.

Information regarding the following case has just reached us:

Car No. 45,206 C.N.R., leaking oats at Roblin, Man., on April 27.

Will shipper kindly write us?

and if it should unfortunately happen that the new crop has to meet with unfavorable and trying weather, there will easily occur one of the biggest advances in the markets ever experienced. To-day's cash prices are 1 Nor., 94½¢; 2 Nor., 92¼¢; 3 Nor., 90¢. No. 4 wheat, 85¢; No. 5, 80¢; No. 6, 73½¢. Feed wheat, 61½¢. Futures closed: May, 95¢; July, 96½¢ to ¼¢; October, 89½¢.

Oats.

The oat market has been somewhat erratic during the past two weeks. About ten days ago prices had quite a spurt, and May oats sold up to 36¢ and July 37¢. Later, however, they declined again, May selling down to 33¼¢. In the last few days they have been firmer, without much up and down to them. They continue firm, and look like going higher. To-day being the 1st of May, there were delivered on the May contracts 2,391,000 bus., and in spite of that May and July oats closed firm at ½¢ over Saturday's close. To-day's cash prices are: No. 2 Can. West., 34½¢; 3 Can. West., 33¢. Ex. 1 Feed, 33½¢; 1 Feed, 33¢; 2 Feed, 30½¢. Futures closed: May, 34½¢; July, 36½¢. Barley.

The barley market is quiet, but firm. Receipts have shown some increase, but they are moderate when the price is considered. To-day's prices are: No. 3 Barley, 69¢; No. 4, 55¢; and Rejected, 44¢.

Flax.

The flax market is easier, and very

little doing in it. We expect a considerable increase in flax acreage in Western Canada, but it is stated that the acreage in North and South Dakota will be decreased because farmers there cannot obtain seed. If this is true, it will tend to keep the price of flax up next season. To-day's prices are: No. 1 N.-W. 232¢; 1 Man. 230¢. Futures closed May 233¢, July 235¢.

All prices mentioned are for grain delivered in store terminal elevators Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

Live Stock.

The light supply of cattle again last week failed to materially stimulate the market, as was looked for after the Lenten season. On the other hand, many sales show a further decline of 10 to 15 cents. Liberal runs of cattle have been marketed at both eastern and southern markets, and the effects of this have been felt here. On the face of our unusual light receipts, it would seem to a casual observer that prices would advance, but the conditions throughout the country this year are the reverse to what they were a year ago. Toronto dressed beef continues to come here, but local packers are buying their cattle now at prices that would seem to put a stop to this, yet the prices of cattle here will be governed by the eastern markets. Our reports are not favorable for any substantial boost in prices. Many of the wise ones are of the opinion that cattle will still seek a lower price basis before any substantial upturn can be looked for. There were some fairly good cattle on the market last week, some few good enough to bring 6 cents, but to obtain that price packers demand steers of good weight and quality and well finished. The bulk of the offerings of good cattle changed hands at

Bryce Sells Steers for 6½ cents.

In connection with the article on our first reading page, we note that, just as we go to press, we have a letter from Bryce & Sons, Arcola, in which they state that they have sold their bunch of 45 fat cattle for 6½ cents clear, weighed at Arcola. These cattle go to Regina. Delivery, May 1st. Mr. Bryce adds: "I see that the Winnipeg buyers want to get the cattle for nothing."

\$5.00 to \$5.60. We quote prices as follows, delivered, fed and watered:

Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,200 lbs. up....	\$5.40 to \$6.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.75 to 5.25
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers....	4.25 to 4.75
Good fat cows	4.75 to 5.25
Common to medium cows ..	3.50 to 4.00
Canners	2.75 to 3.00
Best bulls	4.00 to 4.50
Common and medium bulls	3.25 to 3.75

The above is substantially the statement issued by cattle-dealing firms in Winnipeg. We note, however, that higher prices for beef are being paid farther west.

Hogs were scarce last week, yet packers have been able to hold the market at around 6.75 for good straight hogs. A heavy cut is being made on stags and rough and heavy sows.

A shipment of over 700 Montana sheep arrived on Monday from South St. Paul for one of the largest packing houses in Winnipeg. These were in fair condition, and were laid at the stock yards at about 6 cents per pound.

Choice veals are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.75, and heavy calves at \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Eggs, Dairy Produce and Poultry.

Eggs are being shipped to Winnipeg in enormous quantities, and the dealers all report "filled up." While the Empire Meat Market still quote 16 cents for eggs, as was paid two weeks ago, they state that the price would be higher if the supply was not so great.

This firm also quote dairy butter in

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc. for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising. **TERMS—TWO CENTS** per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

WANTED—20 to 40 pullets, any breed, state price. Apply to T. T. Rugg, Kindersley P.O., Sask.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Russian Wolfhound puppies, from fast good killing stock. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man.

FOR SALE IN ALBERTA—640 acres good rich land, in settled district, school and other conveniences. Write Wm. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—From prize-winning stock, \$1.50 setting 15; Pekin ducks \$1.50 setting 10; all hardy stock. C. E. Gulland, Stonewall, Man.

PUREBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—For hatching, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, from good winter layers. J. B. Coleman, Roseisle, Man.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—One bull, three years old, \$100, one bull, 20 months, \$75, four bulls from 7 to 10 months, \$35 each. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—Five registered Ayrshire bull calves, from one to sixteen months old, prices \$25 to \$60, easy terms. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

YOUNG BERSHIRE—Long bacon type, bred from Brandon prize-winners, ten dollars each, registered in purchaser's name, pairs not akin. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

THRASHING OUTFIT FOR SALE or exchange. American Advance Engine and Separator, all attachments, caboose, tanks, pump, tools, etc. Would exchange for unimproved land, Dr. P. C. Robertson, Hospital, St. Boniface, Man.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED—For work at home, paying \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE—One 10-furrow Cockshutt Engine gang, price \$600. Two 3-furrow John Deere Engine gangs, price \$175. One 34-horse North West Engine, price \$3000. The above articles are in first class condition, having done very little work. Horses or cattle or a good Clyde Stallion taken in Exchange. J. R. Dinnin, Abernethy Sask.

FOR SALE—We have a number of re-built threshing engines, portable and traction, in first-class order, from 16 to 30 horse power, we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co. Limited, 76 Main Street, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 41.

FERRIS STRAIN OF S.C.W. LEGHORNS—Eggs from these winners of all 1sts and Specials offered at Provincial Show, Regina, 1910, at \$2 for 13 eggs. Day-old chicks from above 25 cents each. Ordes booked now for May hatched chicks. No order accepted unless accompanied by cash. Miss Grainger, Moose Jaw, Sask.

DAIRY, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS—Land in lots from 5 acres up; close to Abbotsford; on electric road. Best location in the Fraser Valley. The garden of British Columbia. Crop failures unknown. For booklet, prices and terms, write Jos. McCallum, Abbotsford, B.C.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm near Ochre River, Man.; all fenced, 130 acres under cultivation, good granary and stable, fair house, abundance of good water, convenient to school, church, elevator, etc. For price and terms write W. F. Miller, R.R. No. 1, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—A few Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00 each; Silver Wyandotte and B. P. Rock cockerels \$2.00 each. Eggs in season from Rose Comb Brown Leghorns 13, \$1.50; B. P. Rocks 13, \$2.00; Cornish Indian Games 13, \$2.50; Imperial Pekin ducks 11, \$2.50; also a wolfhound bitch and six months pup \$30.00. T. Grant, 453 Spadina Ave., Winnipeg.

EARLY TRIUMPH POTATOES—First early potato shipped from the southern states each year, heavy yielder, good keeper, oval to round, pink color, white inside, heavy short stalks, bushel \$2.00, six bushels \$10.00, twelve bushels \$18.00. Selected seed grown in Manitoba eight years. F.O.B. Roblin, Man., cash with each order, bags free, delivery May 5th to 25th. W. J. De La Mare, Roblin, Man.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE—For particulars apply to Thos. Atchison, 299 Stanley Street, Winnipeg.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE—Best \$10.00, ordinary \$8.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. T. S. Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs from snow white birds, highest type of breeding, one dollar per setting. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

POTATOES—Rochester Rose, Early Itho, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Write quickly. S. Major Coles, Moffat, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S.C. Buff Orpingtons and S.C. Brown and White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. J. C. Peacock, Wood Bay, Man.

FOR SALE—Flail-threshed field peas, free from noxious weeds. Price \$2.00 per bushel, bags 25¢ each, cash with order. J. P. Leslie, box 26, Elkhorn, Man.

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY FOR SALE—Prompt delivery, right prices.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., 234-236-238 King Street, cor Alexander & King, Winnipeg, Man.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR SALE—On easy terms, close to railway, good land and good water. For further particulars apply The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor Sask.

FOR SALE—Choice Shorthorn cattle at right prices. Three yearling bulls, also cows and heifers all ages. For particulars apply to A.G. Main, Reaburn, Man.

A COMFORTABLE HOME—Is offered by an elderly lady, widow, to a young girl who wishes to go to school in the city, in return for the company and a little work after hours. Address Mrs S. J., care Nor'-West Farmet, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Holstein bull calves, one dropped January 16th, 1911, \$25.00; the other March 16th, 1911, also \$25.00, if taken at once. Write to J. V. Boyd, Regina, Sask.

MAN—26, strong, quick, wants farm work. Fare, etc., advanced, Alberta or Saskatchewan preferred. Hooper, Branson Building, Branson St., Birmingham, England.

EGGS FOR SALE—At \$1.50 per setting of 15, and from picked pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. W. H. Pray, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—About 1200 lbs. of Bromé grass seed, guaranteed free from weeds, tested 95 per cent, price 10 cents per lb., add 75 cents per 100 lbs. for new cotton bags. Address Wm. Langrish, Oxbow, Sask.

FOR SALE—All Gold 2nd, registered Clyde stallion, rising 3 years, 1700 lbs., bay white markings, sure foal getter. Also pair black roadsters, 7 years, first prize wherever shown. A. C. Munro, Plumas, Man.

WANTED NOW—Reliable men to sell a selected list of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and trees, forest seedlings, raspberry and current bushes, seed potatoes, varieties recommended by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms; exclusive territory; outfit free; an excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write to the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Worst Cases Yield To Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

Mr. J. L. Boyes, Secretary of the Napanee Driving Park Association has had a good deal of experience with thrush on horses' feet, and has tried various remedies. He writes:—

"I have cured bad cases of diseased feet or thrush on horses with Egyptian Liniment with two or three applications, after calomel, salt, coal oil, etc., had completely failed to do the work. I consider it a waste of time to use anything but Egyptian Liniment for thrush."

Such an emphatic statement from an experienced horseman speaks volumes for Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. Another man who has found it most effective is Mr. John Garrison, Morven, Ont. He says:—

"One of my horses had thrush so bad that his feet became offensive, and the neighbours advised me to shoot him. Before doing so I decided to try Egyptian Liniment, and in a short time my horse's feet were as sound as ever."

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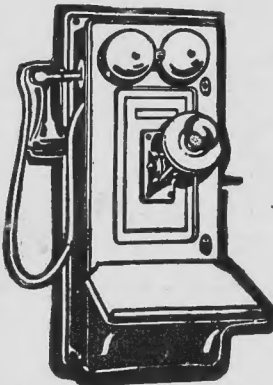


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